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LESS-THAN-COST MAIL SERVICES HELD NECESSARY

One Profitable Class Must Pay for All, Postmaster-General Contends

DECLARES DIVISION OF WORK IMPOSSIBLE

American Business Interests Say Each Kind of Service Should Pay Its Own Way

The postal policy of the United States—under which users of first-class mail pay for the less-than-cost services of the Post Office Department—is to be called in question in the coming Congress through demands of the National Chamber of Commerce and other interests which want a downward revision of rates and the department put upon a business basis. Postal employees also favor a new system of bookkeeping, so that no artificial deficit may stand in the way of wages commensurate with service rendered. To set forth the major factors in this situation, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of three articles, of which the following is the third.*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Announcement by the United States Chamber of Commerce that it will seek a downward revision of certain postal rates from the coming Congress reopens a question of fundamental policy upon which a decision is being demanded in many quarters. The issue is whether the public welfare services rendered by the Post Office Department should be paid for out of general postal revenues.

The Government has contended that post office services cannot be separated. But the question as to how far the liability incurred in any one part of the department's work shall be paid by profits accruing in another has been raised by the chamber and will figure largely in coming discussions of postal rate revision.

Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, gave the Administration view in a recent speech in which he discussed the annual deficits which have been a regular feature of the department's history. Many of those who demand postal rate revision declare these deficits are incurred in providing special services—chiefly for government departments—at a loss, and that these should rightfully be charged against the Federal Treasury.

Business Basis Urged

Others take the view that the post office should be conducted like a private business, and made to pay its own way at whatever cost to the general user of the mails. The Administration takes an intermediate view, to the effect that it is impossible to separate the element of public welfare from that of postal service in the work of the department.

The issue has been discussed, Mr. New recalls, since as far back as 1859 when the then Postmaster-General stated the difference between the two sides of the argument. On the one side were those who argued the post office should be devoted entirely to mail service without regard to any other consideration, and on the other, those who believed that the revenue plus appropriations should be devoted not only to mail service, strictly speaking, but to the development of the country.

"The point I wish to bring out," added Mr. New, "is that in the historical development of our country and the postal service, which have gone hand in hand, it has been impossible to separate the element of public welfare from that of postal service. It is just as impossible now as it was when the domain beyond our frontiers was under settlement

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Jazz Centuries Old, Says Archæologist

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Phoenix, Ariz.

LYMAN BROWN of Portland, Me., archæologist, en route from Mexico City to Chicago, told of unearthing musical instruments centuries old resembling the implements of modern jazz.

"We found horns made from animal tusks capable of producing weird moans like those of a saxophone," he said. "Other instruments resembled the clarinet. We also uncovered an assortment of drums which would have been worthy of a modern trap drummer."

He said the instruments would be turned over to the American Museum of Natural History.

Scout Leaders Look to School for Assistance

Churches' and Farm Journals' Duties to Youth Also Outlined

The public schools, the churches and the farm journals of the country constitute the chief agencies through which the Boy Scout will develop in the future, Roy O. Wyland, acting national director of the department of education within the Boy Scouts of America told the Rotary Club of Boston.

More than a dozen farm journals have lately organized, under the direction of John Wallace of Des Moines to help carry the Boy Scout program to boys in rural sections of the country who are limited to small group meetings once a month in the county seat and who must meet the remainder of the time by twos or threes, or even gain all their experience in Boy Scouting by mail.

School Help Needed

"And the public schools," said Mr. Wyland, "seem to me the next step in expanding our organization. Of itself the organization is arranged to take care of whatever growth is dictated by the increase of volunteer workers.

"In the United States now there are 180,000 volunteer leaders. Last year we enrolled 1,090,000 new active members. And it is a logical step to turn now to the schools for cooperation. In the old days schools went on by the lock-step system. Now the normal system of orthodox studies is augmented by all sorts of extra-curricular activities. Boys and girls learned to do things. The basis of boy scouting is learning how to do things. So if the schools and the Boy Scouts get together it will be to the advantage of both."

Mr. Wyland pointed out that the now famous daily good turn of the Boy Scouts was apt to be reckoned by the public in terms of the good eight or nine hundred thousand good turns daily does the community. "We don't think of that first," he said. "We think of what the doing of a good turn does for the boy in terms of citizenship and service. We deplore the old idea that the world owes everyone a living. We believe that the world doesn't owe the Boy Scout one single thing until he earns it and that his whole life should be shaped around the idea that his obligations come first, his rights and privileges come afterward."

One Interesting Incident

Mr. Wyland spoke of the singular advantages in Boy Scouting to boys living in remote rural neighborhoods, and recalled a boy he had seen three weeks ago in a small town in Idaho. "This boy," he said, "came down to town from his home in the hills. He had never been to town before. He had never seen or heard of a barber and his hair hung below his shoulders. He had never seen an electric light or a railroad train. But he was a First Class Boy Scout.

"Several years ago a pamphlet of some sort had fallen into his hands and in it was information about the Boy Scouts. And up there in that Spartan little home in the backwoods of Idaho he had been determined to make himself into a First Class Boy Scout. It was all done by mail. But he stood before me, with his long shaggy hair falling about his shoulders, and a light of pride in his eyes because he had been able to overcome the obstacle of his ordinary surroundings by associating himself with the Boy Scouts.

"And it made me thrice happy for the prospect of what the farm journals are going to do to take the his-

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MARITIMES TELL OF HARDSHIPS AT CONFERENCE

Premiers of Eastern Provinces Make Strong Plea for Their People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Nov. 9—The right of the provinces to increased Dominion subsidies was argued yesterday at length before the conference of premiers, in session here. The Maritime Provinces were particularly emphatic in their demands, the justice of which had already been acknowledged by the Duncan report on maritime claims. The two central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have been greatly enriched since confederation by the extension of their boundaries, took the matter less seriously.

Gordon S. Harrington, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, said that although the government departments were run at an exceedingly low cost and without incurring unreasonable expenditures they could not meet the increased cost of government from available sources of revenue. He thought that a similar condition existed in most of the provinces.

The commission's report had declared that existing revenues were insufficient to balance budgets, or provide for sinking funds. His Province having a total budget of $7,000,000, had an annual deficit of $1,000,000. At confederation the local authorities invaded the provincial field of taxation. The modern tendency had been to justify the federal invasion and the income tax was justified as a war measure, but it was an embarrassment to the Province, which had an income tax. The unit of production was the test of taxation and the Maritime Provinces were taxing production at the rate of 3 per cent, while the average rate in the Dominion was only 2.5 per cent.

In connection with the public debt allowance the report found that the Maritime Provinces were being treated differently from the western provinces, and that the latter were entitled to reconsideration of treatment.

Dominion Takes Over Debt

In the eastern provinces the public debt had been taken over by the Dominion and the interest paid, but the assets, including buildings, lighthouses, and public works generally had also been taken over. The western provinces on the other hand had no assets but were allowed public debt allowance on a per capita basis, and on an assumed population. If the western provinces were given the natural resources, then it might be reasonable that the subsidy granted in lieu of public lands should be terminated. This, however, could not be done because they required the revenue to perform their functions.

An equally strong plea on behalf of Prince Edward Island was made by the Premier, A. C. Saunders, who declared that his Province had a declining population and only two manufacturing concerns.

Teachers' Low Salaries

Half of the revenue of the province at the present time was being spent in education, there being no less than 540 schools, though the chief inspector's salary was only $2000 per year and the average salary of the teachers $500. It was an agricultural province, but the Minister of that department received an annual salary of only $1000. Every department was run at half the cost of that of any other province, but the family budget on the island was just as high as anywhere else.

Prior to confederation the province had paid its way out of customs and excise and did not have to resort to local taxation. Today it had a subsidy of $381,000 and a budget of $800,000, with no mineral or forest resources to tax. Heavy taxation on an agricultural province had never been contemplated. The island had no great wealth, not a single millionaire, and no funds for investment. It could not afford to establish institutions of health and was unable to provide necessary roads from its revenue.

Railroads Taken Over

Mr. Saunders declared that the railroad of the island had been taken over and charged to the extent of $3,250,000 against debt allowance. The railway was a national one and the province was entitled to an increased subsidy to the interest of the amount specified. He also declared that the province was entitled to the same consideration as the western provinces in the matter of subsidies in lieu of public land.

The Attorney-General, G. S. Inman, spoke in a similar vein, showing that the island had a small population and yet must maintain the machinery of a large one and therefore the per capita tax argument did not apply to

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To Succeed Mr. Vare in Congress



JAMES M. BECK

VARE MEN WIN PHILADELPHIA BY LARGE VOTE

James M. Beck Elected to Congress—Harry A. Mackey Is Chosen Mayor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The power of William S. Vare remains unbroken in Philadelphia. Men generally recognized as Vare candidates were successful in the two most important contests of the election Nov. 8, James M. Beck, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, being elected to Mr. Vare's former seat in the House of Representatives, and Harry A. Mackey winning the mayoralty race over J. Hampton Moore by a two to one vote.

Dr. John P. Mulrenan was Mr. Beck's opponent, and his defeat was generally expected because of the traditional weakness of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia and the strength of the Vare organization.

Mr. Beck was formally chosen a few weeks ago by Vare organization leaders to make the campaign for the vacancy left by the resignation of James M. Hazlett, recorder of deeds, who was elected last year but has never taken his seat in Congress, preferring to serve as recorder.

Some time ago a question was raised about Mr. Beck's eligibility to represent Philadelphia due to his maintaining a residence in New York as well as an apartment in Philadelphia. A recent court ruling declared that "voting residences" must be residences in fact, and an inquiry is expected to determine Mr. Beck's status in this regard.

The victory of Mr. Mackey in the mayoralty race headed the clean sweep of the Republicans, whose candidates were elected to all of the 22 vacancies of the City Council.

Judge John Monaghan, who received the bi-partisan nomination, was elected district attorney by what is believed to be the largest vote for that office ever given any candidate who had opposition.

The vote was exceptionally heavy. It is estimated that more than 400,000 ballots were cast.

Four-Year Term Proposal Is Defeated in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A four-year term for state officers, with the election to be held in presidential years, a proposal strongly opposed by Tammany Hall and the Democratic organization, was overwhelmingly defeated in the state election. All of the other eight amendments, including that to increase New York City's borrowing capacity by $300,000,000 for the construction of new subways, were carried.

The election is construed by politicians of both parties as evidence of the popular appeal of Gov. Alfred E Smith. While the election came in what is regarded as an "off year," because there were few major offices to be filled, the four-year term issue and the $300,000,000 bond proposition brought out a large Tammany vote and kept the Democratic organization forces throughout the state busy from the time the polls opened until they closed.

The returns indicate that the Republicans have gained for seats in the Assembly, increasing their number to 88 over the Democrats, who hold 62 seats.

In the municipal election the Republicans won three seats, re-electing Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, in the fifteenth aldermanic district, the only woman member of the city legislative body. She defeated her Tammany opponent, George J. Gillespie Jr. by a majority well over 3000.

Practically all city and county offices were filled by Tammany candidates. The proposed Westchester County charter, which was before the voters in 1925, was again defeated by more than 12,000 votes.

The Republican legislative victory in New Jersey, which continues the party in control of both houses of the Legislature, is regarded as bear-

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DETROIT ELECTS JOHN C. LODGE; DRY VICTORY

Mayor Smith, Avowed Wet, Loses by Sizable Margin—Airport Plan Carried

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit has elected as its next Mayor a man who did not make a single campaign speech in his own behalf—John C. Lodge, who is regarded as dry and was supported by the drys. He defeated Mayor John W. Smith. Mr. Lodge is a grand-uncle of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. He has held public office for 18 years, a large part of this time as president of the Detroit City Council.

50,000 Signed Lodge Petition

Mr. Lodge has made it his maxim that "the office should seek the man," and he had to be drafted into making the race for Mayor, a petition containing 50,000 signers urging him to become a candidate, leading to his decision.

In the recent primary Mr. Lodge ran 30,000 votes ahead of Mayor Smith and both candidates announced they would make no political campaigns. The former adhered to the policy which has characterized his entire time in office of no campaign speeches, statements, cards nor promises.

Mayor Smith, however, abandoned this course and charged his rival with being a dry and undertook a vigorous speaking campaign throughout the city. He declared himself wet and took a vigorous anti-prohibition enforcement attitude. "Vote as you drink" was one of his campaign appeals.

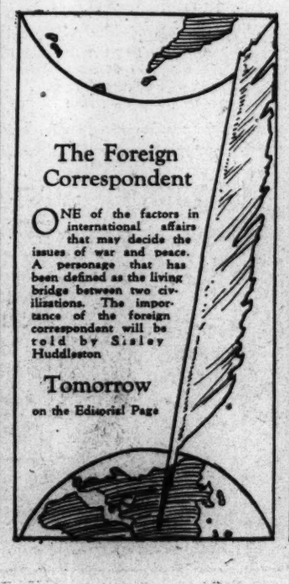
Record Vote Brought Out

The enforcement problem has been clearly marked in this city because of its proximity to Canada and the amount of liquor-running across the border.

While Mr. Lodge adhered strictly to his political program throughout, some addresses in his behalf were made by friends. Others of his supporters issued statements appearing in the form of newspaper interviews. The contest brought out a record vote and Mr. Lodge appears to have won by 8000.

An ordinance giving the Detroit-Ontario Subways, Inc., the right to pass under city property with its proposed vehicular tunnel from Detroit to Windsor, Can., was approved by the voters. Property for the proposed terminals on both sides of the Detroit River already has been acquired by the promoters.

A $2,000,000 bond issue by Wayne County to acquire the site and make possible the construction of a publicly-owned airport also was authorized.



REHABILITATION IS UNDER WAY IN FLOOD ZONE

Feeding, Clothing, and Sheltering of Refugees Progressing, Reports Show

Permanent rehabilitation work, to put families back into habitable homes and give them a fresh start in earning, already is being organized in Vermont and western Massachusetts to follow up the emergency flood relief work of feeding, clothing and sheltering refugees. This was the gist of the first reports received by James L. Fieser, national vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, upon his arrival in Boston to supervise the Red Cross work in the entire area.

Funds from the national treasury of the Red Cross are being advanced to local chapters in the area, Mr. Fieser said, and he expects that with the aid of local resources and voluntary contributions such as are being received, the organization will be able to get along without a general appeal for funds. Supplies of clothing are being assembled by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, and Mr. Fieser said he was impressed with what he termed the "marvellous alertness and preparation" shown by New England chapters.

Food and fuel is plentiful in the Montpelier section of Vermont, and rehabilitation work is being started, William M. Harris of the Red Cross reported within 12 hours after his arrival to aid the local chapters there. Other centers of operations have been established in Rutland, Burlington, Bennington and Windsor, Vt., and Springfield, Mass., each with one or more experienced relief directors in charge of the work, which will go on for weeks in alleviating distress.

Natives Help Themselves

The greatest need reported to Mr. Harris in the Vermont capital was for gloves and rubbers for the hundreds of men engaged in the clearing and reconstruction of roads, streets, bridges, stores, and dwellings. The need was met by a cargo brought in by airplane.

This incident well typified the energy and self-reliance with which Vermont people have gone into the work of restoring their communities and farms. Gov. John E. Weeks, while expressing gratitude for the aid of the United States Army and offers of financial assistance from outside, has set in motion every agency by which the State may help itself, calling a conference of district highway commissioners, appointing Fred A. Howland, president of the National Life Insurance Company, as emergency state finance commissioner, and calling together the State Emergency Board, which includes leaders of the Legislature.

An engineering survey of the flood area will be made by army engineers under orders from the War Department, Associated Press dispatches from Washington related. They will collect data especially as to possible power developments on navigable streams.

Other Associated Press reports from Vermont pictured the work of reconstruction as being pushed rapidly even in the face of freezing weather in order that everything possible might be accomplished before winter storms should interfere.

Highway repairs in Bolton and Waterbury, to connect Montpelier with Burlington, form one of the major tasks. The Central Vermont Railroad, which was estimated to have been damaged to the extent of $750,000 in the Winooski valley, has called for 1000 workmen to be employed several months in restoring normal facilities, the Boston Chamber of Commerce was advised.

College Students Help

College students took part in rehabilitation work in many communities. More than 1000 students of Dartmouth College prepared to go to Hartford, Vt., for a day under permission from Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college. Eighty-five girls of Smith College aided the Red Cross at Northampton, Mass., in feeding, clothing, and housing 200 refugees, while hundreds of other students gave clothing to the relief supply.

Students of University of Vermont helped in sending aid to Bolton and Waterbury, and carried a radio station into this area, which was one of the first means of sending information to the outside world. Massachusetts Institute of Technology sent a traveling radio station into the eastern part of the area, penetrating as far north as Bethel, Vt., and relaying news and messages back to Boston.

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War Ruinous to Victor, Says Sir W. Robertson

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Nov. 9

"WAR has become a wholly detestable thing, almost, if not quite, as disastrous to the victor as the vanquished," was the significant statement made by Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial general staff from 1915 to 1918, in an address here last night.

Sir William, with all the authority of his great position as a soldier, insisted upon the "futility of war," and added, "Every man and woman should energetically support all efforts to devise more sensible and humane ways of composing international differences."

Safe Motoring Makes Headway at Exhibition

Equipment Show in Chicago Discloses Progress Made for Better Brakes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Gathered at the Coliseum here this week are the products of 232 manufacturers of automotive service tools, accessories and replacement parts. These are on exhibition as a feature of the twelfth annual convention and ninth annual exhibit of the manufacturing members of the Automotive Equipment Association. Of outstanding interest to motorists are the items shown which will result in safer, more comfortable, and more economical motoring.

Brake equalizing machines are today of greater importance than ever before. Present high speed traffic, plus four-wheel brakes makes this so. One of the brake equalizing machines on exhibition consists of a large steel rack on which the car is run. On this rack are two electric motors driving one pair of rollers at the rear of the car and another pair at the front. These rollers are located so that they are directly under the wheels of the car. Then they are set in motion by the electric motors. As the brakes are applied, the resistance that they set up is read on a separate dial for each wheel. In this way the service man can quickly get just the right adjustment, which results in quick stopping without skidding.

Helps for Repairmen

Greater accessibility of the underside of the present day low-swung cars is assured by several interesting car hoists. Two of these are similar, in that the car is driven on the hoist, while it is flat on the floor. When the car is in place an electric motor raises a pair of parallel bars that engage the axles and hoist the car, leaving the wheels free for any needed adjustment.

Improved heating of automobiles is doing much to make motoring pleasant the year around. This year the show includes more heaters than ever before, two steam, and one hot water type being unusual.

The steam heaters have copper units that are placed in the exhaust manifold. There is a liquid in these heating units that gives off steam almost as soon as the car starts. This steam rises to the heater in the car, and before the car has gone a quarter of a mile the heater is hot. The hot water heater takes the water from the engine, circulates it through the heater in the car and returns the water to the engine to be heated again. While this heater is slower to get hot, it will hold its heat longer when the car is parked.

Smoothing the Bumps

Shock absorbers of different kinds are offered to make riding smoother. In addition to several of the hydraulic types there are a few new types operating on the snubber plan, while the kind that clamps to the spring leaves seems also to be gaining in favor.

The old hand methods of fitting bearings are obsolete. Reamers which work with the same precision used in production are now available to service stations. These reamers turn out better work in shorter time than is possible by any other method. By means of fine adjustments these reamers can work to limits as close as one-half of one thousandth of an inch or about one-half the thickness of a human hair.

WOMEN ADVISED TO RALLY ROUND ABLE LEADERS

Disregard Party, Urge Suffragists Reviewing 10 Years of Franchise

POINT OUT QUALITIES DEMANDED IN ENGLAND

Choose Carefully, Says Speaker, Support Loyally, and Success Will Follow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A rallying call to unite for the election of outstanding women of ability, irrespective of party, was sounded at a reunion of leaders in the New York Woman suffrage campaign commemorating the state victory of 1917.

It was an occasion of much laughter and a few tears, of humiliations cheerfully undergone to carry the campaign onto the streets of New York and other cities of the State by means of corner speeches and parades. But notably it was a summarizing of what has happened in the 10 years that the women of this State have voted and a looking ahead to see what they might do.

Asks All to Vote

"Perhaps a good many women are not voting," said Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, State chairman, in the hour of victory. "Perhaps many of us who humbled our pride and laid aside our self interests to achieve the suffrage have not clamored for office or asked others to help us. Perhaps some women chosen by men of the parties have brought criticism upon their office holding. None of this has anything to do with the gifts of freedom, of liberty, of emancipation which the vote has brought to us. No one points to the failure of a male office holder as a reason why the vote should be taken away from men."

"No, when people said that women voting would destroy government, we always replied that men would not stop voting when women began," interjected Mrs. John Blair, who guided the publicity of the New York State Committee. "The trouble is that we spoke truly. Men haven't stopped, they have just gone on voting and we should not be blamed for the mistakes they have made just because we vote too."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City leader, advanced the opinion that women would achieve better results when they ceased to ask, "What party is she running for," and supported women candidates on the ground of their competency.

Cites British Procedure

"British women have elected capable women to office in far greater numbers than have we," said Mrs. Nettie Rogers Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "but we could do it, too, if we followed their policy of carefully picking a woman candidate and then supporting her campaign by our money and our speeches, regardless of party."

Mrs. Raymond Brown, former state chairman, looked around at the 80 dinner guests and remarked, "There isn't a woman here with whom I have not stood on a platform," and Mrs. Thomas B. Wells read a telegram from Miss Louise Laidlaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, both of them active workers in the campaign, saying, "I thank you all for getting it for me. I am a first voter today."

And there was a message from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national organization, on the seas en route to a peace meeting in Holland, reminding the women that they were "glorious soldiers in a glorious cause," and telling to "face the future and not to be afraid."

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, former chairman of the League of Women Voters, the organization which succeeded the suffrage group, presided and introduced the score and more of speakers, each of whom had held some official position during the state suffrage campaign.

CONGRESS AGAINST COMMUNISM OPENS

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9—The congress of International Associations Against Communism was opened here yesterday by Theodore Audert, the president, after Dr. Menno Ryke, president of Holland's National League Against Revolution, had welcomed the delegates. Numerous jurists from most European countries were present for the discussions of the draft code containing legal measures against Communism.

The Hague Burgomaster, Mr. Patyn, was present at the opening. The congress lasts three days, and the press is excluded.

Woman Plans $1,000,000 Fund to Beautify City

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Mrs. Mary P. Harris has handed the Mayor of Nashua a trust agreement executed by her and the Indian Head National Bank, under which $1000 and accrued interest shall be used to help to "beautify the city of Nashua or cultivate an understanding or love of fine arts, when the total amount to $1,000,000, as a board of trustees then shall determine."

Mrs. Harris is the widow of Ira F. Harris, many years cashier of the bank. She says her husband was greatly interested in such funds, especially that established by Benjamin Franklin.

Cincinnati Acts to Help Its Railroad Make Needed Improvements to Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—The only municipally owned steam railroad in the United States, the Cincinnati Southern Railway, had its lease modified and extended by the voters of Cincinnati at this week's election. The old lease, which makes the road a part of the Southern System, has 39 years to run and the city extended this 60 years, making it in effect a new 99-year lease. Under the longer term a number of improvements are planned.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation of the property, as of 1918, was approximately $39,000,000. Since then improvements have been added which bring the valuation to $47,000,000. Of this figure the lessee has contributed approximately $18,000,000 in improvements, which do not become the property of the city until the termination of the lease.

The actual original cost to the city was $18,300,000 and the federal valuation of the city's original investment is placed at $29,000,000. The property is encumbered with an outstanding bonded debt of $14,932,000, on which the interest charges, at 3½ and 4 per cent, are $532,000 a year and the sinking fund charges $90,000 a year.

A progressively fixed rental and a progressively increased contingent share of profits from the operation of the road are provided in the modified and extended lease and, in adition to other things, the lessee agrees to spend $13,200,000 a year in double tracking the property from Williamstown to Danville, Ky., a distance of 77 miles.

Leadership in Move for World Peace Is Assigned to the Youth of America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An appeal to go out and "begin the war to end war which eventually must spread from this meeting to every city and hamlet in America" was voiced here by the Rev. Daniel A. Poling before 2000 young people representing 35 organizations, the majority of national importance.

The meeting was held preliminary to the opening of the Goodwill Conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

Dr. Poling is a former chaplain and now president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and of the New York Federation of Churches.

"Mobilization of the youth of the world for international good will," was the purpose of the meeting. The call, Dr. Poling said, is for men of courage to look toward the future and seriously contemplate the obligations that remain uncompleted from the World War.

"Unity," he declared, "is essentially and primarily spiritual. We are not here to belittle patriotism and not here to forget that we are Americans, but as Americans to remember we owe an everlasting debt to every race on earth. We as Americans are made up of all races, all creeds and all clans. Our crusade is to promote spiritual unity and to look at the thing we have in common as we did in the days of the World War."

Dr. Poling told of the hope that when America entered the World War it was for the purpose of ending all wars, but he declared it had been proved that wars cannot be ended by wars. "The war to end war," he said, "must now be carried on peacefully. To succeed, we must see our program through the eyes of youth. The peaceful war to end war must be carried on in terms of the militancy of peace, a greater militancy than the militancy of war."

Y.M.C.A. EXTENDS FINANCIAL AID TO INDIA YOUTH

Co-operative Societies in Last 10 Years Lent $300,000, Reports Indicate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Co-operative societies, with unlimited liability and regarding character as the basis of making loans, have been organized widely by the Y. M. C. A. and are filling a great need in India, according to E. Clark Worman, Yale graduate who is senior secretary of the United States National Council of the Y. M. C. A. in India.

During the last 10 years the Y. M. C. A. has lent more than $300,000 through these co-operatives and has not experienced a loss, Mr. Worman said. Societies are organized by groups of approximately 25 persons, to begin operations, and are so constituted that if one member were to default all the others would be responsible, collectively, he explained. Members take pride in keeping up a perfect record and are benefited by lower interest rates than they could get even if they had other security, Mr. Worman said.

400 Societies Serving People

K. T. Paul, an Indian, who was given Y. M. C. A. training and who was head of association work throughout India during the World War, suggested the plan to aid natives in establishing themselves in industry and help them in other ways, Mr. Worman recalled. Now more than 400 societies are serving throughout India and help to give their members a feeling of self-respect and confidence.

Because of pressure of increasing population, hosts of natives are leaving farms and villages and entering industry in cities, and, in helping them become adjusted to their new environment, the Y. M. A. C. is active, Mr. Worman told a meeting of the Chicago area committee on foreign work of the Y. M. C. A. They have been going to British possessions and have been sent back in many instances, he said.

When they return to India, having lost caste because of starting for an alien land, they are frequently in difficult circumstances and the Y. M. C. A. renders aid, he said. There is a movement now in India in favor of asking the United States to let Indians come to America on a quota basis.

Lessening Class Feeling

British officials have told Y. M. C. A workers that in bringing together at their meetings persons of various classes who would not fraternize on any other occasions, the association is doing one of the greatest services that it would be possible for it to accomplish in India, he related.

Twenty years ago an American Y. M. C. A. worker went to Bengal to become adviser on the American plan of playgrounds and physical education and so popular has this contribution to India's life become, that nine provincial governments there now have Y. M. C. A. men from the United States or Canada conducting classes and training leaders in playground and physical training, Mr. Worman said, the governments supplying half the funds.

Three provincial governments have asked the Y. M. C. A. to take entire charge of their programs of recreation, it was further reported. Play for everybody has been introduced into the secondary schools and colleges.

SCOUT LEADERS LOOK TO SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

tory and the active program of Boy Scouting into farm neighborhoods so that boys who never get away from rural neighborhoods may get into the Lone Scout Division which provides for the boys who must meet by twos and threes, with perhaps a meeting once in a month with a handful of boys in the county seat."

Mr. Wyland said that a new edition of the Boy Scout Hand Book had just come from the presses, much enlarged, admirably illustrated, every page bearing some drawing or picture to carry the boys straight back to some important romantic period in civilization. "The circulation of the old edition," he said, "was 3,500,000 yearly, second only to the circulation figures of the Bible. And in this edition we have added the picture of Colonel Lindbergh to the group, surrounding the idealized Boy Scout, which includes Lincoln and Washington, Daniel Boone, Franklin and an American Indian."

MARITIMES TELL OF HARDSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

his Province. All it asked, he said, was the means to housekeep in an adequate way.

J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, declared that the fathers of confederation had foreseen a more prosperous maritimes under confederation than before and that the maritimes themselves had believed that this would be so. It was not in a large measure the fault of confederation that these visions had not been realized. The channels of trade visioned by the fathers of confederation had rather been visioned by desire than knowledge. They had believed that manufacturing concerns would spring up selling their products to what is now central Canada.

Central Provinces' Wealth

These markets, said Mr. Baxter, were not open today. In the two big central provinces there had been a massing of wealth and activity which precluded competition by the smaller provinces. This could not be stopped. Much of the future trade of the maritimes ought to be across the sea, but with the exception of Great Britain the countries there had put up tariff barriers which practically excluded maritime products. There was a hope in the extension of steamship service to the West Indies. There was a further hope in every trade treaty perfected with any country.

The Premier declared that in his Province there was an undue percentage of population too young to work and above the working age. There would therefore be a very considerable difficulty in adopting the Old Age Pensions Act, which in the maritimes would cost from three to five or even ten times as much as in any of the western provinces.

Low Education Expenditure

He quoted figures to show that for lack of means his province had the lowest per capita expenditure on education of any other province in Canada. In other directions the expenditures were correspondingly low and it was impossible to adequately develop various services which today were regarded as essential and yet they were starved for lack of funds.

Despite what might be heard to the contrary, the Maritimes, he said, still believed in confederation. The jubilee celebration, not only great but wise, had helped the people of Canada to realize that they were a Nation. It had moved their aspirations. It had given them an opportunity to survey the various parts of the Dominion and to realize its potentialities. It was responsible, he believed, for the fact that in this provincial conference representatives from the various provinces had sat day by day discussing various problems without one word of acrimonious feeling and with a spirit of justice, fair play and right.

Saskatchewan Heard From

J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared that the West owed a debt to the eastern provinces for having sent their sons and daughters to the West for the settlement there, and that care should be taken in the establishment of a so-called standard of equity and in the maintenance of a strong central government with an adequate taxing power. Some day the Maritimes might be the richest part of Canada, while the western provinces might have to pass through a trying period from time to time. He believed that with the opening of the Hudson Bay Railway a trade might be established between the Maritimes and the West which would add to the prosperity of both.

Dealing with western lands he declared that they belonged by right to the provinces, and that no other part of Canada was helping to pay the subsidies which the provinces were receiving in lieu of lands.

Mr. Gardiner concluded by saying that while not at the moment asking for any addition to the existing subsidy, his Province demanded the ultimate right to the interest on moneys secured from pre-emptions and the retention of the existing subsidies in lieu of lands.

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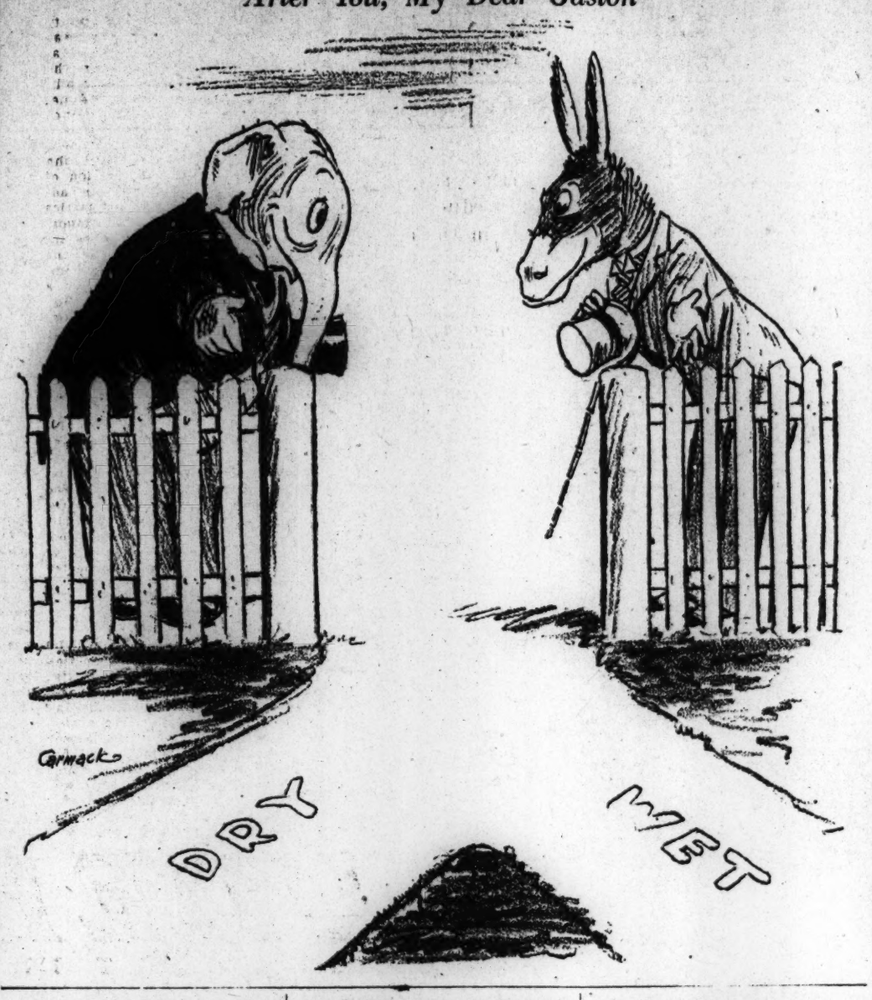
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SUFFRAGE INSTITUTED IN BRAZILIAN STATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first woman suffrage victory in South America has just been announced by cable to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the Inter-American Union, from Miss Bertha Lutts, president of the Inter-American Union and leader of the feminist group of Brazil, which said:

"First suffrage victory won, thanks to President Lamartine. Brazilian State Rio Grande do Norte has just instituted woman suffrage, fulfilling Mrs. Catt's prophecy when here that Brazil would be the first South American country to acknowledge woman suffrage and that victory would come within five years. Hope other states and national congress will follow."

GRAIN ELEVATOR EXPANSION

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 9—To handle the permanently increased small grain crops of this section, grain elevator facilities are to be increased 50 per cent here and at Omaha within a few months.

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AMERICAN NOTE IS REPORTED TO BE ACCEPTABLE

Tariff Agreement With France Practically Assured —Mutual Concessions

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Nov. 9—With the exception of a small juridical point, which it is believed can be adjusted, the new American note regarding tariffs is considered acceptable in France. It was delivered to Sheldon Whitehouse, American Chargé d'Affaires, and to Maurice de Beaumarchais, and is to be examined by experts. It is the general opinion that it practically ends the controversy and permits the almost immediate establishment of a provisional régime.

It will be remembered that the French offered to restore the customs duties which formerly applied to American goods, except in cases where they were inferior to the new French minimum tariff, which is therefore substituted. Thus the United States enjoys a veritable privilege outside the common law.

In return France asked for the suppression of the troublesome examinations of French exporter's records and the abandonment of the alleged sanitary regulations and the immediate cessation of so-called reprisals, which the American administration adopted under the countervailing clause against French goods.

The American memorandum concedes the first two points, but a slight difficulty appears to have arisen on the third. On the category of products submitted to the new French minimum tariffs which are relatively higher than those previously in force, America feels obliged to maintain a compensatory surtax. The matter is said to be trivial for it concerns articles which scarcely figure among French exports. Competent officials will estimate the probable loss to France, which will be very small. The United States also requires the suppression of certain sanitary prohibitions.

A modus vivendi appears to be indicated without further discussion in formal notes, but for definitive arrangements various preliminaries must be fulfilled. Thus the last French note suggested that the negotiations for a permanent pact should begin after the result of the inquiry into French cost of production was known. It is hoped that after the inquiry the United States can accord France legal reductions while France can pronounce upon a permanent application to America of a minimum tariff, that is to say most-favored nation treatment.

Pertinax remarks that if the inquiry is unduly prolonged or takes a negative turn then the advantage provisionally given will come to an end and the ordinary law will operate. It is also felt advisable to determine in advance the precise duration of the provisional accord. It is pointed out that the French and American tariffs are at present so related that America is able to sell to France twice as much as France can sell to America. In the final negotiations an effort will be made to redress the balance.

MEXICO INSPECTING SHIPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Instructions have been issued for government inspectors to examine all Mexican boats for defects and report them immediately to ship owners for correction. The inspectors at present are working in the most important port in Mexico, Tampico, but will shortly transfer their activities to the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coast. There have been complaints that some boats were not equipped with sufficient lifeboats and possessed faulty engines.

TO SUPPLY SPANISH OIL NEEDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Petroleum Export Association, a subsidiary of American Republics Corporation, gets the contract to supply to the Spanish oil monopoly for five years all petroleum and petroleum products required in Spain.

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POLISH HORSES HIGH IN HONORS

Army Mounts and Riders Are Best in Class at New York Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Poland carried off the chief honors on the second day of the Forty-second National Horse Show here when Col. Karol Rommel, riding Fagus, won the Remount Service Cup.

Practically all the mounts brought to the United States by Poland, France and Canada and many of those in the stables of the United States Army team participated in the contest, which was over the international course.

Another Polish officer, Captain Michael Antoniewicz, riding Redgeldt, one of the Polish army's standbys last year, won second honors; Lieut. Stefan Starnawski of the Polish team, astride Jacek, was fourth.

The feature of the contest was not alone in the good jumping qualities of the mounts but also in the superb horsemanship of the Polish riders.

A colorful feature of the show on the second day was an exhibition of old coaches. One of these coaches was tooled by William H. Vanderbilt and another by Reginald W. Rives.

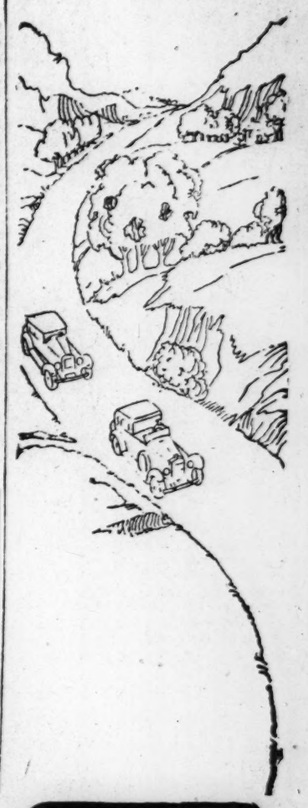
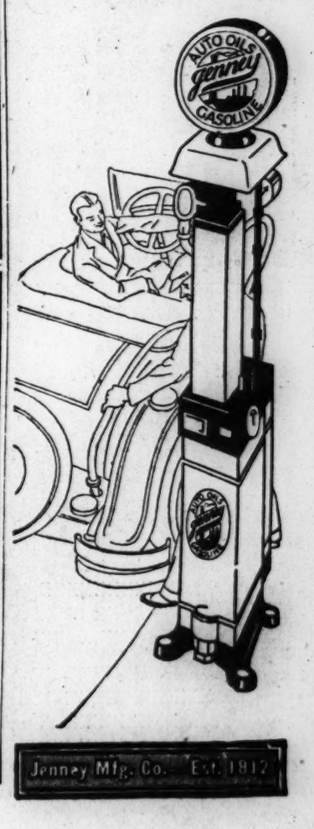
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NATIONS WORK TOGETHER IN PERFECT UNITY

Trade Covenant Recognizes Economic Interdependence of All Countries

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 9—Dr. Colyn, president of the conference on import and export prohibitions and restrictions, at the close paid a tribute to the friendly spirit which had animated the proceedings. The result, he said, was another illustration of what could be done by the representatives of the nations working together with good will and a desire to understand each other's difficulties. The fact that the delegates of more than 30 nations had met and frankly discussed their difficulties and the proceedings of their governments was in itself a great advance upon the pre-war habits of international life. Real sacrifices had been made in the common interest, but Dr. Colyn regretted the conference had not gone further in abolishing prohibitions. But he was certain that the states which still maintained prohibitions would do their best to reduce to a minimum their effects and remove them in time.

Dr. Colyn considered that the failure to adopt the "all-in" arbitration settlement difference arising out of the convention was open to serious criticism, because the omission to adopt arbitration by all the states concerned necessarily reacted on matters of high policy affecting the whole sphere of action of the League of Nations.

It should be added that the American delegation shares Dr. Colyn's regret, for it was prepared to accept optional arbitration on all questions connected with the convention.

Compulsory Arbitration

A clause has now been inserted in the treaty enabling all the signatories to accept compulsory arbitration, not only for purely legal but for all other differences that may arise. Like Sir Sydney Chapman, Dr. Colyn emphasized the importance of the convention as the first multilateral treaty regulating the commercial relations between nations. He regarded this as a most hopeful sign of the improvement of international relations and a "recognition of the fundamental principle of the economic interdependence of nations" and this made him hopeful that before the conference met again in June next to deal with the reservations to the convention further progress in the abolishment of existing prohibitions would be made.

As to the prohibitions which will immediately be abolished when the convention is ratified, it is not possible to obtain a complete list, but it is interesting to note that Germany has signified its intention of removing the prohibition on the importing of films, raw aluminum and nitrates when the convention comes in force. General regret was expressed that the United States was unable to sign the convention, but it is hoped that Washington may signify its adhesion at an early date or by June at the latest. But the United States has after all practically no prohibitions to abolish, and it is therefore more important that the other states which have a number should accept the convention.

"BLOCK CLUBS" RAISE STANDARD OF CONDUCT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A program for raising the standard of conduct among boys of the upper East Side of Manhattan has just been placed in operation by the Heckscher Foundation for Children. Organization of the children between the ages of 6 and 16 into "block clubs" is being undertaken in an effort to provide wholesome activities.

"The idea has been developed so that the boys practically form their own clubs," said Max Schwartz, director of club activities of the Heckscher Foundation. "Most of the social work, as well as the games and sports promoted within the block clubs, will be accomplished by the boy members."

Gymnasium and library facilities in the Heckscher Foundation building are made available for the club members. The first group, embracing 37 of the 56 boys in one block, has already been formed. Separate clubs in each division, restricted to specified ages, will be developed, Mr. Schwartz said. The first group of clubs will be formed within a radius of a mile from the Heckscher building.

EXTRACTS PRINTED FROM INDICTMENT AGAINST MANOILESCU

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9—The papers yesterday published long extracts from the official indictment against Mr. Manoilescu, Prince Carol's emissary from which it appears he is charged with endeavoring to create sentiment in favor of Prince Carol, with the ultimate purpose of enabling him to become King.

The indictment states that any attempt, by any means, to change the present dynastic arrangement is a crime against the state. The fact that Mr. Manoilescu is employing political, not revolutionary, methods, does not free him from guilt, since there is no legal way to change the constitution during the minority of King Michael.

Calling witnesses in favor of the accused is stated to be superfluous, since they could only testify that he was using "legal" methods, and this is without significance, since the present state of things cannot be legally changed.

Moving Picture Shows Need of Space for Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Tom" and "Ruth," and their vicissitudes in finding a place in New York City in which to play, will soon be presented to motion picture audiences throughout the United States by the Committee on Recreation of the Women's City Club of New York.

"Tom" and "Ruth" are just two ordinary everyday children with one pressing problem—the need of a safe and interesting place in which to play. The Recreation Committee of the Women's City Club has made the picture with the hope of rousing parents and taxpayers, legislators and humanitarians in general to the urgent need for more play space in modern cities.

TWO PLANE CARRIERS READY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aircraft carrier Saratoga will be placed in commission at Camden, N. J., on Nov. 16, and will be moved to the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Nov. 22. Commissioning of the Lexington, sister ship to the Saratoga, is expected to follow shortly.

LEADING REICH PAPERS BACK GILBERT NOTE

Agent-General for Reparations, However, Not Satisfied With German Reply

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 9—The Reich's reply has by no means satisfied Seymour Parker Gilbert. It has failed to disperse his apprehensions regarding Germany's finances. Mr. Gilbert will refrain from voicing his views in a written answer. He will discuss them with the Minister of Finance in a conversation to be held shortly, the Social Democrat Vorwärts learns from an apparently well-informed source.

Meanwhile the Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung (a German mining paper) has published an editorial on the Reich's financial policy, which coincides almost word for word with Mr. Gilbert's criticism. This is especially interesting in view of the fact that this paper is published in the Rhenish Westphalian industrial district and is regarded here as Germany's leading industrial organ. The present economic and political situation in Germany is anything but clear and transparent, this paper writes. Seen from the outside Germany appears to be flourishing, but what would happen if the present prosperity suddenly collapsed? the paper asks. This is precisely the same question that is raised by Mr. Gilbert.

"Rash Extravagance"

The Government, the paper continues, is displaying the utmost optimism regarding the manner in which it can meet its increasing expenses. It is exactly this lightheartedness which evoked Mr. Gilbert's criticism.

The paper explains this rash extravagance on the part of the Government parties as a desire to please the electorate in view of the coming elections. Like Mr. Gilbert, this paper, too, criticizes the enormous number of state employees.

Germany is displaying luxury, too, in its administration, as if it were the richest country in the world, it writes. The policy of the Reich is copied by the Communes, it continues, who borrow and borrow, but not in order to meet urgent needs, but for the erection of luxurious buildings, while nothing is done to meet "the housing calamity." "One individual has watched all this closely and made careful note of it—Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations"—the paper concludes, "and we should not wave the intervention of this American lightly aside."

Warned the Government

The Berlin Börsen Courier, a prominent business paper, states that Mr. Gilbert had already warned the Government in his June report, and if the Reich had paid more attention to what he said then the situation now would be less critical.

Others, again, emphasize that Germany is still in need of foreign credits in order to replenish the capital destroyed by inflation, but Mr. Gilbert never objected to this. Mr. Gilbert's letter increased the pessimism on the Bourse to such an extent that there was record fall in shares, but a slight recovery set in late in the evening. The admonition is now voiced to overcome the pessimism and avoid a panic, since Germany needs a peaceful atmosphere in order to work, which is also to the interest of its creditors.

HUGE SKYSCRAPER TO STRADDLE STREET

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Park Avenue will contribute a notable addition to New York's "sky-line" with the New York Central Building now being constructed from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth streets and between Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place. The 32-story structure will straddle Park Avenue, with passageways through which north and southbound traffic and pedestrians will pass.

New construction problems confronted the designers and builders, for not only was it planned to erect a building in the busiest part of New York, but directly over a railroad yard, with two levels containing 40 or more tracks, over which 700 trains enter or leave the Grand Central Terminal daily.

Piercing the sky for five or six feet more than the Washington Monument, 555 feet high, the New York Central Building will contain 14 stories in its base and 18 more in the tower. It lies directly north of the Grand Central Terminal, with which it is to be connected by an underground passageway, and to the east of the present New York Central office building housing the general offices of the railroad, facing Lexington Avenue.

LIBERALS JOIN LABOR ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

British Parties Criticize the Failure to Reduce Unemployment in Industry

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 9 — The opening meeting of Parliament has unmasked the Opposition batteries. Labor has decided to base its main attack upon the Government's failure to reduce unemployment in British industry, especially in the coal fields where the distress is intensely acute. 234,000 workers receiving state relief, and the textile industry where the claim is made that the situation is made worse owing to Great Britain's failure to adopt the Washington hours convention.

Opportunity was also demanded for a discussion of Britain's foreign policy, especially as affecting naval disarmament and the Tangier question. In this connection in last night's debate, Ramsay MacDonald said: "There have been certain rumors—I won't put them any higher, but sometimes a rumor, even if baseless, has more effect on foreign policy than truth—and these rumors affect such matters as the agreements between ourselves and other powers with reference to Tangier. If any policy of that kind is being considered the House of Commons ought to know in what direction the Foreign Office is going."

Mr. Lloyd George, for the Liberals, associated himself with Mr. MacDonald's demand for an opportunity to discuss unemployment. It was also, he said, inconceivable that Parliament should depart for the winter without debating the condition of agriculture, which, he declared, was the worst known since 1879.

Stanley Baldwin's announcement of a commission, under Sir John Simon, to revise the Constitution of India had been discounted in advance, but the speakers of all parties recognized the vastness and importance of the problem, and were inclined to withhold criticism for the present. Upon the whole, the commission's personnel—about which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns Labor was consulted in advance—is favorably received, though all eyes turned toward Richard Wallhead, when he interjected from the Labor benches: "Is it too late to include an Indian member?"

The commission, it is learned, intends to leave for India in January and expects to spend two years in investigation before presenting its report. There will then be prolonged conferences between the committee representing both houses of the British Parliament and delegations from the chief political parties in India, so that a final decision is not expected until 1930.

CANADIAN APPLES WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—Nova Scotian apples have again scored in British fruit shows by winning the Agent Generals' Challenge Cup at the Imperial Fruit Show in Manchester. Out of 48 entries, Nova Scotia won seven firsts, eight seconds and five thirds. British Columbia, which came second had 31 entries, and won six firsts, six seconds, and five thirds.

Higher College Standards Is Goal of Federal Bureau

Secretary Work Declares Over-Education of Mediocrity Is Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Colleges which formerly were conducting campaigns to get more students are now confronted with a flood tide of students requiring more teachers, additional buildings and generally are in an overtaxed condition, Secretary Hubert Work said in an address here. The university, he said, should rid itself of unfitted students and emphasize professional training.

"Where student bodies were listed by hundreds they are now numbered by thousands," he said. "Resources which yesterday appeared ample are today inadequate to meet the demand of those who seek higher learning. Some of the causes for this quest are readily discernible, chief among which, no doubt, is the era of unprecedented prosperity we have enjoyed in recent years.

"Present conditions project new and serious problems. Should all who apply be admitted? If so, how are they to be accommodated? If some are to be eliminated, how is the selection to be made? If there is to be a wider enjoyment of the privileges of higher education, how should this affect the curriculum and the functions of the university and the college?"

These queries, Secretary Work says, are presented to the United States Bureau of Education and the minds of educators are taxed to answer them. He is informed that more than 800,000 students are enrolled in universities and colleges, which is approximately the number throughout the rest of the world.

"There has always existed," he pointed out, "the hope that somehow through education, the poor might be made rich and the weak strong and the burden of existence eased. It is unlikely that such an aspiration will be extinguished but the enormous and increasing cost of higher education will serve as a check on the universities."

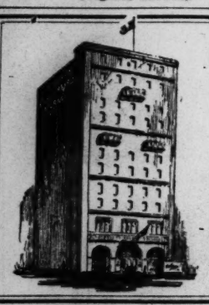
The Bureau of Education is now investigating at their own request colleges and universities in a number of states, including Massachusetts.

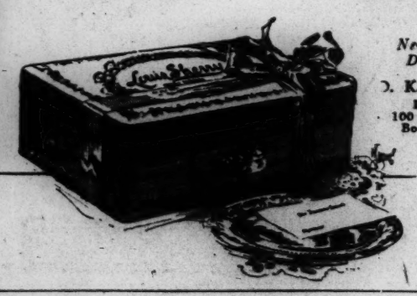
"Over-education of mediocrity and under education of superior ability are both community evils," Dr. Work said. "Most men could do twice as much if correlated and systematized and do it better, if they would. This is largely true of school pupils also, if the value of five minutes be stressed.

"If the university will leave the task of preparation to the high school and college, it ought to be able to rid itself of unwieldy masses of unfitted students and perform its proper function in the fields of professional training and the discovery of new truths. I do know that boys can be kept in universities until too old to learn how to make a living."

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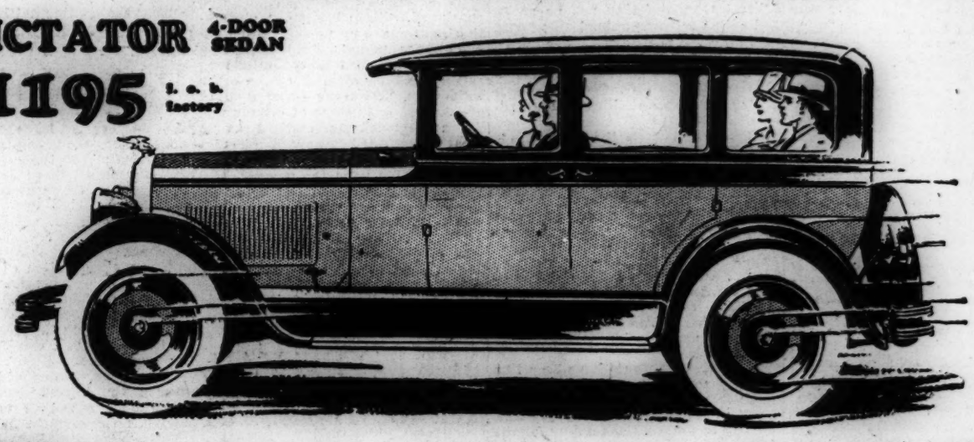

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ESTATE TAX REPEAL MOVE UNDER FIRE

Merits of Abolition Becomes Secondary Issue as Committee Investigates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The issue that has arisen out of the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee on the repeal of the federal estate tax, as to the propriety of a large, well-organized and financed movement to advocate revocation, was the subject of further critical comment by committee members as the proceedings were continued.

As during the first day's hearings on the subject, Democrat and Republican committee members joined in expressing disapproval of the efforts of the lobby. The discussion of the merits of the tax was secondary to the controversy that developed between committee members and witnesses over the methods used by the opponents of the law.

Mr. Rainey Defines Lobbyist

"A lobbyist," Henry T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, and a leader in pressing the charges of improper lobbying, said, "is one who for compensation appears in Congress in behalf of legislation. In the nearly a quarter of a century of my service in Congress, never before have I known of governors, legislators, and other state officials accepting compensation to come as lobbyists to urge legislation upon Congress.

"This practice in this tax matter certainly establishes a new precedent. No doubt these state officials have a legal right to do this, but this committee wants the public to know about it. Particularly in the states from which these men come."

Mr. Rainey's observations were echoed by James C. McLaughlin (R.), Representative from Michigan, who declared that he has been informed that large sums of money had been obtained by professional solicitors to carry on a campaign against the tax.

Amazingly Large Sums

"This American taxpayers' league operated in Michigan. Its solicitors asked for perfectly amazing large sums with which to conduct this opposition to the estate tax. If similar requests were made in other states and they succeeded in obtaining even a part of what they demanded, they must have collected a huge slush fund. There is abundance of evidence at this hearing that plenty of money is being spent by someone who seems to be very desirous of getting rid of this tax."

Most of the witnesses who appeared admitted under examination that they "expected to receive expenses" from the National Council of State Legislatures, which was organized here several days ago, and which, it is charged by members of the committee, is to replace the American Taxpayers' League in pressing for the repeal of the federal estate tax.

When Oscar Leser, State Tax Commissioner of Maryland, informed the committee that he represented his state and was paying his own expenses, Mr. Rainey commended him, "notwithstanding the fact that you live in the near vicinity."

W. H. Holman, a member of the Maine Legislature, in reply to the expense query, said that "I may receive traveling expenses," but justified his action, saying: "The small sum I will receive for my traveling outlay is insignificant to the financial sacrifices I made in leaving my business to come down here."

The major argument of the opposition to the tax was based on a contention that the law acted in a coercive manner upon the individual states. Franklin S. Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, representing the National Taxpayers' Association, also declared that the federal law forced an undesirable uniformity of tax laws upon the states.

Among the others who were witnesses in opposition to the tax were: Louis A. Cuvillier, a member of the New York Legislature; E. B. Haskell, member of the New Hampshire Legislature; J. A. Rodman, Speaker of the Nebraska Assembly; J. R. Horsey, member of the Maryland Legislature.

NAVY BUYS MOTORS FOR 346 AIRPLANES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts aggregating $3,147,323 have been awarded by the Navy Department to the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company of Hartford, Conn., for the construction of 346 nine-cylinder air-cooled airplane engines.

The engines will be used to replace engines now in use and in planes under construction as a part of the Navy's five-year aviation program.

DIPLOMATS PROTEST CUBAN HOTEL RATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A protest made by Latin-American diplomats who are planning to attend the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana regarding alleged exorbitant charges by Havana hotels has been made to the Cuban Embassy here and the Ambassador has promised to bring it to the attention of the Cuban Government.

One Latin-American Minister reported that he had been asked $75 a day for two rooms and bath, and another was quoted $22 a day for a small single room. If there is an attempt to raise prices to a point where they would be prohibitive, it is proposed to start a movement to hold the conference elsewhere, perhaps in Mexico City.

Cuban officials here express the opinion that their government will use its influence with the hotelkeepers or possibly house delegates in Government buildings. There can be no question of changing the place of holding the conference it was said.

GERMANS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION

Republic Once More Holds Strong Position Among Nations of the World

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Nov. 9—While Soviet Russia is celebrating with much pomp the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution, the ninth anniversary of the German revolution is scarcely mentioned here. Compared with the happenings in Soviet Russia 10 years ago, the German revolution of Nov. 9, 1918, appears very colorless, almost a peaceful affair.

In fact, it was not a "revolution" at all, many declare, for there was nothing to revolt against, as the old order had crumbled away. Thus the Börsen Courier, the leading Liberal paper here, many years ago employed a word for the German revolution, not "revolution," but "evolution."

Only the Social Democrat Vorwarts, and the Communist Red Flag pay any attention to the anniversary of this important event in German history.

Vorwärts declares that while many Liberal Germans may not be satisfied with what was gained nine years ago, they, nevertheless, are compelled to admit that the events of Nov. 9 swept away many obstacles blocking the path of the German people to political liberty and responsibility.

The Red Flag, on the other hand, bitterly complains that Friedrich Ebert and his helpers prevented the radical elements among German workmen from establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat after the fashion of the Soviet régime in Moscow. It was precisely this which gained Herr Ebert the gratitude of almost all Germans. Thus the German revolution, in contrast with the Russian revolution, brought the people liberty and self-government, linking them up with more progressive nations.

What Europe would have been like today if Germany had yielded to the temptation of throwing itself into the arms of Bolshevism nine years ago, nobody can state. Fortunately for the world, the Reich remained firm. Closing its ears to Red propaganda and working harder than ever before, it overcame its defeat. Thus of the two great powers who lost the war and passed through a radical change in their régime in consequence — Germany and Russia — the Germans recovered more rapidly, and once more are holding a strong position in the world.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret Scott Finn, Shanghai, China.
O. E. Flaugher, Aurora, Ill.
G. Wishart Melville, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Kathryn B. Melville, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Clara E. Crowell, Fitchburg, Mass.
Anna E. Sjostrom, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dagmar H. Sjostrom, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Andrew McKenzie, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Amelia Taft, Portland, Me.
Mrs. S. E. Welte, Berne, Swit.
Miss Agnes E. Welte, Berne, Swit.

QUEENSLAND BUSH SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The Queensland State Primary Correspondence School, for the benefit of children in the interior, commenced in 1922 with 27 pupils. Now it has an enrollment of 3590, and many of the bush children have won scholarships through its aid. In 1922 the school had one teacher. Today, at the headquarters of the Department of Public Instruction in Brisbane, there are 55 teachers, and a clerical staff of 5.

EDITOR PRAISES PUBLISHERS FOR THEIR PROGRESS

Ability to Run Own Business Generally Admired, Merle Thorpe Tells 'Admen'

Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, praised the publishing industry for regulating its own business, and for obviating the necessity of "government bureaucracy" in the industry, at the closing session of the New England Association of Advertising Clubs and the advertising commission of the International Advertising Association, which have been meeting in Boston.

"Keen observers in the business world admire the amazing progress of the publishing industry," he declared. "The publishers were the first to take seriously the regulation of their own business rather than to wait for Government bureaucracy to do the job. There are approximately 1500 industries with group organization in the country. Only 200 have adopted standards of practice and codes of ethics. And the publishers alone had the courage to discipline members who violated their self-imposed standards.

"If other industries had used the same foresight and courage to impose their regulations, American business would have been spared the cost and nuisance of 100 commissions and bureaus with their attending retinue of investigators, inspectors, questionnaire-makers, watchers and spies, which, according to a former Senator from Kentucky, has cost $4,000,000,000 in the last 10 years, in a job, which according to another Senator from Colorado, could have been done more effectively and efficiently by the people themselves.

"Circulation is a commodity with a definite cash value," Mr. Thorpe continued. "Round number circulation figures are no more honest than a 15-ounce pound. Publishers face questions of no less magnitude in setting up their standards than other industries. There are seven distinct and honest definitions of circulation. An agreement was reached as to what constituted standard circulation, and members who broke faith were expelled from the group.

"This brought about confidence on the part of those buying circulation, which in turn promoted a greater and quicker acceptance of that new tool of modern business, mass selling. Circulation had become a standardized commodity, as clean cut as the article the producer was trying to market."

NON-PAYING MAIL HELD NECESSARY

(Continued from Page 1)

and the postal service pushed forward with the pioneers in a common effort."

Change in Bookkeeping

As opposed to this view comes the campaign of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The chamber announces that it seeks a system of bookkeeping in the Post Office Department which would differentiate between the less-than-cost "public welfare" services, and the revenue-producing services. The object of this would be to charge off the deficit to the Federal Treasury, and not to the general users of the mails.

Discussing phases of this matter, Mr. New said: "There has recently been much discussion with reference to the free services performed by the department, the less-than-cost service so-called 'public welfare' services in which has been placed the rural free delivery.

"The suggestion has been made that the cost of these services above the revenue derived from them respectively, where such revenue is derived at all, be charged to public expenditures and not to the postal establishment, thereby eliminating the stated deficit in the postal service which usually occurs from year to year.

Only First Class Pays

"But there is no class of mail, excepting the first class, which pays the expense of its handling, transportation and delivery. There are no auxiliary functions performed by the service which pay their way. In this respect there is no difference between them and, if the object be to charge to the general public the deficiencies in the less-than-cost services or the so-called welfare services, there would be no reason for stopping with the rural free delivery.'"

Mr. New cited, for example, the case of Alaska: "The total cost of the postal service in Alaska is approximately $600,000 a year; the total population of the territory is around 55,000, of which about 25,000 are white. The total revenues received from the services in Alaska amount to approximately $132,000.

"Must therefore the difference between the cost of maintaining a postal service in the Territory and the revenues received in the Territory therefrom be charged to the public treasury, as is the claim with reference to rural free delivery, or should it be met from postal revenues as at present?

Mr. New and the Administration favor the present plan, but the strongest forces which have ever demanded a change are now being marshaled for the contest in Congress.

LABOR DISPUTE IS UNSETTLED

Trade Union Congress and International Federation Confer on Paris Incident

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Nov. 9—An attempt was made here at a joint meeting of the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the executive committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions to reach an agreement over the differences resulting from the controversy at the Paris Congress in August, when A. A. Purcell aroused resentment among the continental leaders by an attack on the federation's policy and the advocacy of a world federation with revolutionary aims.

No agreement, however, was reached at yesterday's meeting, and the matters at issue will be discussed again in January, when a full meeting of the Council of the International will be held in Berlin to consider the appointment of a new secretary and to decide on a national center to which the headquarters will be removed from Amsterdam.

The main question of the London meeting was whether the British general council would accept the election by the Paris congress of George Hicks as the British member of the executive committee and drop its own nomination, Mr. Purcell. The general council declined to do this, and as the International committee held itself bound by the Paris decision, no agreement is possible for the time being.

The attitude of the British leaders was determined not by the desire to support the views of Mr. Purcell expressed at Paris, but by what they regard as a "matter of principle," to be strongly maintained, namely, the right of a national center to put forward its own nominee for a particular office in the federation, whereas at Paris Mr. Hicks was nominated by the continental delegation in opposition to Mr. Purcell.

During the discussion, Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, declared that the British leaders desired to collaborate amicably with the International Federation, and Ben Turner, chairman of the British Congress, expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached at a later stage.

FEDERAL RELIEF ASKED FOR ALL FLOODED AREAS

New England Needs Linked to Those of Mississippi and Ohio Regions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Flood relief for New England was coupled with that on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers in continuation of hearings before the House Flood Control Committee, Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman. Judge W. A. Wall, Mound City, Ill., who described conditions about Cairo and the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, argued that relief for all inundated areas should be borne by the Federal Government.

The Mississippi area lost $1,000,000,000 by the 1927 flood, and New England has just lost $100,000,000; the two subjects, he said, should be considered simultaneously. So far, millions of dollars have been wasted along the Mississippi River by piecemeal work.

Concrete Canal Proposed

Mr. Wall and other speakers brought in concrete proposals for eliminating floods about Cairo and Mound City. Mr. Wall said several methods could be taken to approach the problem, the expense of which would be more than compensated for by savings to the territories. A concrete canal of 580 miles from Cairo to the mouth of the Mississippi would divert flood waters and soon pay 6 per cent, he claimed, from charges on river craft.

Below Cairo, he said, there are a series of bottle necks, causing serious rises. Other diversion channels should be built to take flood waters away, he said, or the levees on either side should be set farther back, abandoning the land between them and giving a wider course for flood currents.

Alexander Wilson, a flood authority, also from Cairo, explained that water from 27 states comes to Cairo at the union of the two rivers. In areas behind Cairo the flood extended 21 miles, and this mass of water had to go through a succession of bottle necks formed by the presence of levees on either side of the channel. He denied that the reservoirs would take care of Cario's flood problem, but urged that opening of old diversion channels would give the city relief.

Lake Diversion Protested

He said widening and doubling the area between the levees at the bottle necks would afford relief from the Ohio floods to all southern Illinois. The land that would be sacrificed by this procedure is chiefly swamp land, he stated. "It is absolutely essential to protect southern Illinois, Mound City and Cairo," he concluded.

A feature of the hearings was the attack on the Chicago lake diversion system by Charles W. Borgelt, representing flooded regions in Havana, Ill., and Mason County, and members of the executive board, Illinois Agricultural Association. The floods in Fulton County are due, he said, to the reversal of the direction of the Illinois River and the diversion of Lake Michigan water by the city of Chicago.

Some farms in his area are still under water, he said, and have been since a year ago, last October. Two crops had been lost, worth $25 to $40 an acre, and at present the land is encumbered, Mr. Borgelt said, to perhaps $100 an acre and it can borrow nothing more without federal aid.

RADIO VOTING PLAN OPPOSED

Non-Colonial Powers Firm for One Vote Per Nation—American View Defined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Disapproval of the voting agreement reached among the delegations from the six leading world powers at the International Radio Telegraph Conference, was voiced at a meeting of the delegates from the noncolonial powers of America, Europe, and the Far East.

The latter delegations from the outset of the conferences have consistently favored the one vote per nation solution of the voting controversy. The agreement, which has been reached among the six world powers, woul dassure at future conferences six votes to the United tSates, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and would give eight votes to Great Britain. Other nations of the world would be allotted votes on the basis of their colonial power.

Chile, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, and China were among the nations represented at the protest meeting. No tangible action was taken, but the meeting registered the displeasure of the non-colonial nations at the obvious attempt of the six powers to dominate the parley.

The ability of the six powers to impose any solution they wish upon the other delegations is not questioned by the one-vote advocates. Members of the United States delegation declared that their purpose in joining the agreement was merely to find a satisfactory settlement of the voting question.

Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, who with James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, will have the responsibility of piloting the final radio convention through the Senate, called at the parley to urge "a minimum of regulation and allocation of radio wavelengths." All telegraphic articles and regulations, Mr. Smith said, must be regulated to the non-obligatory annex of the convention, if it is to be acceptable to Congress.

WOMAN LOSES MAYORALTY RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Miss Helen G. Jones, recently graduated from the University of New Hampshire, was defeated for Mayor by Fred N. Marden, incumbent. Miss Jones ran on a platform of equal rights for all parts of the city.

NINE PREMIERS ARE GUESTS OF CANADIAN CLUB

Unique Event Takes Place in Ottawa—Team Play Urged on Provinces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Nov. 9—Unique in the history of Canadian clubs was the dinner given last night to the premiers of the nine provinces who are here attending the Dominion provincial conference for the discussion of problems affecting the Dominion as a whole. The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Government and the Canadian Club of which he has been a member since its inception, and also thanked the club on behalf of the Government for its hospitality to the visiting political leaders. All the provinces were represented and the speeches which were delivered were of a high order and breathed a spirit of high optimism for Canada's future, as well as voicing frank recognition of some of the problems to be faced.

Team play was emphasized as a necessity by more than one speaker and parallels were drawn between the work of the Fathers of Confederation and that of the present provincial conference. A fine spirit of camaraderie was manifested. Louis Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, declared that province "ready" if assistance were needed for some of the younger provinces from the older ones, while G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, asked for a frank recognition of the claims of the western provinces to their natural resources. It was agreed that the year 1927 was one that will live in the memory of Canadians, second only perhaps to the historic 1867, when the Dominion was founded by the Fathers of Confederation.

The speakers, who included either the Premier or some other high officer of each Province, emphasized the point that the conference was bound to result in a better understaning throughout the Dominion, and tend to increase the spirit of unity which all urged was essential to the Dominion's continued prosperity.

QUOTA LAW FOUND GAINING IN EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Europeans are beginning to see the justice of our immigration quota law and within the next year or two will cease questioning its enforcement," declared Rice W. Means (R), Senator from Colorado, and mmeber of the Congressional Committtee on Immigration, who has just returned here with Mrs. Means from a two months' tour abroad

"Most of Europe is beginning to realize that our immigration quota laws are here to stay and have already become acquiescent regarding them. In a comparatively short time we may expect actual co-operation, where now we find opposition," he said

"The Johnson Act providing for the quota is one of the best laws ever passed by this country. It has worked out far better than was believed possible when it was drafted.

"There are reasons, social and economic, why the present law should be strengthened in every way possible. These reasons are apparent to anyone making even a casual survey of the countries from which our immigrants come."

Besco Receives Order for Rails From America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Halifax, N. S.

FOR the first time in the history of the plant, so far as it can be recalled, the Dominion and Iron Steel Company (Besco), Sydney, has received an order for rails from the United States, this order being given by the New York Central for 2000 tons, and is referred to as "a trial order."

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FIRST SWEDISH CIVIL AIR CLASS BEING FORMED

Students to Fly Over Ice—Pilots Given Off-Season Work, Air Reserve Begun

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Where may one learn to fly? That is a constantly recurring question in Sweden, as here there is at present no institution for the education of civil aeronauts. Those who want to take up flying as a pastime must go abroad if they have not had the opportunity to learn it during their military training.

The "Areomaterial Company" is now planning to fill this long-felt need. According to the director of the company, G. Hedengren, by Feb. 15 a flying school will open in Stockholm. This school will be under the auspices of the Aeromaterial Company, but will work in co-operation with the Aerotransport, which will place its personnel and organization at the disposition of the school as well as lend its best-known expert, Captain Ahrenberg, as head instructor of the school.

It is a question now of obtaining airplanes at a reasonable price, and also of arranging instruction at a fee possible for the students of aeronautics. Sport machines, which are available either in England or Germany for suitable prices seem to meet the first need, although it is not yet agreed which type will be used here. The little de Haviland "Moth," which has served well in English sport clubs, has been suggested as suitable, as it has served for trips to India and Africa as well as for sport use at home. This type may be secured for about 15,000 kroner and be flown at a cost of 20 kronor an hour.

Experiences here have shown that the least risk of destruction of planes during instruction occurs over ice in winter, and that is why pupils will receive their first training during the winter season, which will be supplemented later over open water, where they may learn to fly hydroplanes. The little Moth plane can be equipped with either boats "ski-dor" or wheels.

"If we secure a little staff of sport flyers here in Sweden," concluded Mr. Hedengren, "they will naturally constitute a reserve for our air defense."

It will also give the Aerotransport an opportunity to employ its personnel during the dead season here.

IRISH OFFICERS PRAISE AMERICA

High Tribute Paid to United States for Aid Given and Courtesy Shown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—"United States army authorities afforded us every possible assistance and did everything in their power to make our tour of duty both profitable and pleasant," said Major-General MacNeill, of the Free State Army, when he and other members of the Irish military mission to the United States arrived at Queenstown recently on the Hamburg-America liner Westphalia.

The six members of the mission were 15 months in the States, where they were sent to gain an insight into the American system of army organization and methods of training, with a view to utilizing the knowledge, where deemed desirable, in the reorganization of the Free State defense forces. The mission will submit its report to the chief of staff, and after it has been discussed by the general staff it will be submitted to the executive council, with recommendations.

New System Sought

It was the idea originally to substitute a military college for the present system of training officers, by which it has been sought to compress a course which should cover at least 12 months into three months at the Army School of Instruction at the Curragh. At the time of his departure, the major-general occupied the position of adjutant-general, but this has been filled since by another officer.

It is stated that all the members of the mission did well in their examinations—some of them brilliantly. One member of the mission secured the highest marks in the school to which he was attached. It is stated unofficially that another Irish officer was offered a commission in the United States Army.

Military Schools Visited

Major-General MacNeill and Colonel Costello, who ranked as colonel and captain respectively during this period, were at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., while their comrades were at the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga.; the field military schools at Fort Sill, Okla., and the tank school at Camp Meade, Md. All went through the usual course prescribed for United States Army officers, and in addition to this general training, the mission made tours of observation to the various army camps' headquarters throughout the states.

Members of the mission also were attached for duty with American regiments and other organizations to enable them to gain practical experience.

Major-General MacNeill paid a very high tribute to the courtesy and hospitality of the officers of the United States Army and the American people in general. "Everywhere we found an extraordinary interest manifested in Ireland, and there is no doubt about it that this country occupies more space in the American press than any other small nation. Generally speaking, the American people realize that we are working out our destiny and are quite confident that we shall be successful."

GDYNIA LEAPS FROM VILLAGE TO GREAT PORT

Poland to Make It Surpass Memel, Danzig, and Stettin Combined

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Poland—Two large and luxuriously fitted steamers which made the voyage from the port of Gdynia to Hel in 55 minutes have been launched this year. Gdynia, which a few years ago was a tiny fishing village, is now a center of great activity. The port is growing visibly and is an object lesson in Polish initiative and industry. When completed, it will be larger than the ports of Memel, Danzig, and Stettin put together.

The outer port is already so far advanced that large steamers can be accommodated, and in three years' time it will be ready; that is, a number of canals will connect it with the inner port, and on the banks of these canals will be wharves, storehouses, and elevators. The inner port is fast being constructed, and Diesel dredgers are hard at work dredging up the sand and carrying it far out to sea.

In Gdynia everything is in a state of flux. Day by day something fresh appears, and work is carried on with great energy. A railway station has been erected, the architect of which has made use of certain Polish motifs, in particular in the shape of the roofs. He uses these motifs freely and has produced an original and interesting building. Hotels and pensions have grown up like mushrooms overnight. Away from the port is a cliff now covered with pretty villas and gardens, and from thence one descends to the lovely valley of Kadlow.

Gdynia is a starting point for excursions, among the most interesting of which is that to the little town of Kartuzy, formerly the site of a Carthusian cloister, of which there remains only the beautiful Gothic church containing some exquisite wood carving. The church is on the borders of a lake, and the whole neighborhood is intersected by one lake after another, forming a complete chain. All these places are inhabited by a people of the Polish race, speaking a dialect of the Polish language, which has preserved many old Polish words and expressions.

One of Many Evidences of National Industry and Progress



B. Morawski, Gdynia

THE NEW RAILWAY STATION AT GDYNIA

The Architect Has Made Free Use of a Number of Polish Motifs in This Structure, Particularly in the Shape of the Roofs, and a Very Interesting Edifice Is the Result.

LEAGUE A CRITIC OF AFRICAN LIQUOR SALE

Liquor Consumption in Mandated Areas Growing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The failure of the British and French colonial administrations to stop the progressive increase in liquor imports to certain mandated areas in Africa was the subject of much discussion in the debates of the sixth committee of the Assembly in Geneva, The Christian Science Monitor is informed. According to the official statistics supplied by the mandataries themselves, the import of alcoholic beverages into French Togoland and the French Cameroons has increased from 258,024 liters in 1922, to 884,362 liters in 1926. Into the Gold Coast, including British Togoland, and Nigeria including British Cameroons the figures for the two years are 545,952 gallons and 1,353,308 gallons respectively.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, reporter to the committee, was the leading critic of the policy which has allowed such a startling increase in the volume of the liquor traffic and was anxious to insert the figures in the report which the committee presented to the Assembly on the administration of mandated territories. This, however, was opposed by France and ultimately it was decided merely to mention the fact of the increase.

Inquiries by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor tend to show that a relaxation in the restrictions on the import of gin is mainly responsible for the increases. Prior to 1922, gin was classed as "trade spirits" and was consequently a forbidden article of import into these regions for native consumption. In 1922, however, a new classification was adopted with results which are apparent from the figures already quoted. It is expected that when Parliament opens in November the British Colonial Office will be the target for much criticism on this subject, and it is hoped that the effect will be a greatly reduced import of liquor into equatorial Africa in the years to come.

From the World's Great Capitals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

THE flag question is now being amicably adjusted. The largest hotels in Berlin hoisted exclusively the nationalist pre-war colors, black, white, red, on every festive occasion and refused to acknowledge the republican black, red, gold. A compromise has been effected, and on all public holidays in future the hotels will fly simultaneously the republican and the national flag, the former in the more prominent place, the latter with the colors of the Republic in the corner.

✧ ✧ ✧

The German Women's Rowing Club have just opened the club building, which was built by the members themselves, the only man concerned being the architect. The little building is on the banks of the Steelpchen Lake. The huge cement foundation blocks, 90 in number, are firmly planted three feet apart, and on these blocks the wooden structure is erected, 20 meters long and 5½ broad. It took nearly two years to erect the little building, as the club members were able to work only on Sundays, and, during the summer months, a few hours on Saturday.

✧ ✧ ✧

A plea is being made in the press to assign a suitable country residence within easy access of Berlin to the President of the Reich. England's Prime Minister, it is cited, has the Chequers, the French President enjoys possession of Rambouillet, President of Chechoslovakia a lovely week-end home at Bakowitz, and even impoverished German-Austria has presented its President with a villa in Vienna. The German Reich's President, however, has to be satisfied with a little block house near Berlin, formerly a shooting box of the former Kaiser.

✧ ✧ ✧

What connection exactly there is between the arts of baking and swimming it is not easy to perceive. But here are some interesting facts: Miss Mercedes Gleitze, who recently swam the Channel, is the daughter of a baker. She is English, having been born in Brighton, but her forbears were German. Ernest Vierkoetter, another Channel swimmer, and lately winner of the Toronto Marathon swimming race, was also a baker. The parents of his wife, née Doebler, also a famous swimmer, owned a bakery, and, finally, George Michel, the Frenchman who beat Vierkoetter's record is a baker by trade.

RUMAN POLICY LIBERAL WITH HUNGARIANS

Schools in Transylvania Increased, Freedom Given in Church, Trade, Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Minister of Education has recently published data which indicate that there are more Hungarian schools of various kinds in Transylvania now than when that land was part of Hungary. Before the transfer of Transylvania to Rumania, there were 733 primary Hungarian confessional schools there, while there are now 1114. The number of "civil" secondary schools for Hungary has increased from 28 to 89, and of high schools from 28 o 31.

Besides these, the Rumanian state maintains in that district 998 primary schools for the non-Rumanian population. This indicates a large degree of freedom in the realm of education and in the use of the Hungarian language, although it does not mean that it is as easy for all Hungarian children in Transylvania to go to Hungarian schools now as it was before the war.

Rebellious Clergy Unmolested

As for ecclesiastical freedom, it is very significant that after Transylvania became part of Rumania, none of the higher Hungarian clergy who were most vehement in their opposition to Rumania were dismissed or required to leave the land. Official statistics show that the number of minority churches has not been reduced, that seminaries have not been required to close, that the Hungarian minorities may use their own language in religious services, and that the minority priests are paid by the state. The Hungarian religious orders have been allowed to continue to exist and to maintain their relations with their superiors at Budapest.

As far as business and social intercourse is concerned, official data seem to show that the Hungarians are not very much restricted. Generally speaking, the number of Hungarian co-operative societies cultural associations, philanthropic societies, musical societies and sport clubs has increased since Transylvania became Rumania. A prominent Hungarian banker in Transylvania has recently written that since that district became Rumanian the banks owned by Hungarians have "realized a remarkable progress." The Hungarians also enjoy political rights. They have their political party, are represented in Parliament, publish their papers and are given some administrative positions.

Estates Divided for Peasants

Concerning he land distribution in Transylvania prior to the war, although over 99 per cent of the land owners were small proprietors, they possessed but 59 per cent of the land, while the big landholders, less than 1 per cent in number, owned over 40 per cent of the land. Over one-quarter of all the arable land in Transylvania was in gigantic estates.

It was inevitable, when Rumania reformed her whole landholding system, that she should lay hands on the large estates of the Hungarian landlords. It would have been very unnatural for the state of Rumania to expropriate the property of the native holders of large estates and exempt the great Hungarian landlords. One kind of treatment was meted out to all. The absentee Rumanian landholders lost all their property, as did the absentee Hungarian landowners. Much of the land owned by the Hungarian magnates was distributed among Hungarian peasants in Rumania.

LONDON IS TO HAVE NEW GARDEN SUBURB

Good Bus and Rail Service to Give Easy Access to City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The building of a new garden city is to begin early next year some 10 miles south of London. The London County Council has decided to spend £1,000,000 upon the scheme, which is eventually to house 40,000 people, who are expected to be rendered homeless by slum clearances. The project provides for the erection of 9200 houses.

The site selected is halfway between Epsom and Wimbledon, at Merton, near the Morden terminus of one of London's underground railways. It is 1000 acres in extent and is to be known as St. Helier, after Lady St. Helier, a member of the London County Council who has done valuable national service in the cause of slum amelioration.

There are to be 91 acres reserved for open spaces, 20 are to be set aside for 10 elementary schools, and 14 acres for two secondary schools—one for boys and the other for girls. There will be 10 shopping centers, and provision is to be made for garden allotments.

The place is in beautiful country surroundings, yet is well served both by railways and buses which afford rapid access to London.

Place-Winner in International Oratory Competition Is Untrained English Boy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Although chosen out of 500 competitors to represent Great Britain in the recent oratorical contest in Washington, James Keith Watson told an interviewer that he had never had any lessons in eloquion or public speaking.

His contribution to the speaking in the contest started out as an original essay on the subject of "England's Contribution to Constitutional Government," which he wrote in his spare time. He had actually put it aside and forgot all about it, but fortunately his mother found it and posted it just in time for the elimination competition.

Mr. Watson intends to go up to Oxford, with a view to going into the Indian civil service, though he admits that a political career has great attractions for him.

His ideal of an orator is Abraham Lincoln, most of whose speeches he knows by heart. Naturally he is a great reader, with a predilection for American short stories. The other people expected to be present did not disturb him, since, as he says, "as soon as you get on your feet you forget all about the people."

James Keith Watson, despite his lack of training, won fifth place among the international entrants competing in Washington the middle of October.

FIRST BURMAN WOMAN ELECTED TO CITY POST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Mrs. A. Ure has been elected a member of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation. She is the first Burman woman to be a member of this civic body.

Although this is the initial election result of the kind, Burma is considered to be rather advanced with regard to the feminist question, Burmese women having been prominent in politics and having held a suffrage campaign. Mrs. Ure has been connected with the revival of the Rangoon S. P. C. A.

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America, when she starts, likes to start like a rocket and here is a car that asks but 7 seconds, through gears, to register 25 miles per hour.

Above all, America admires smartness, when value is not sacrificed to achieve it, and here style and stamina bid equally for your faith and favor.

A sturdy car, commodious yet compact, built from bumper to bumper the good Dodge way.

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Tune in on Dodge Brothers Dependable Hour of Music every Friday Night at 9 (Eastern Standard Time) —Columbia Chain

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Extra fast Extra fine Extra fare

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CHIEF of all Santa Fe trains to California—Chief, because it is finest!—Chief, because it is fastest!

Five trains are operated by the Santa Fe from Chicago and Kansas City to California daily—The Chief, The California Limited, The Navajo, The Scout, The Missionary. A whole tribe of trains crossing the Indian country of the Southwest. All of them famous trains. And chief of them all, The Chief—extra fine—extra fast—extra fare.

California is only two days away on The Chief. Two luxurious days speeding across the continent—served by Fred Harvey.

On your way Grand Canyon and the Indian-detour.

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S. Carlson, Dist. Pass. Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 212 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. Phones: Liberty 7944 and 7945 or W. J. Black, P. T. M. Santa Fe Ry., Ry. Exch. Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

FIFTY MILES TO A GALLON IS PROMISED

British Automobile Trade Preparing to Meet American Competition

LONDON (AP)—The British automobile industry has launched an intensive campaign to hold its own against an expected new offensive from American automobile manufacturers.

By employing the latest selling methods—secrecy and suspense to arouse interest in new types—British car makers are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to dominate the home market for small cars which to a large extent they have succeeded in recapturing from American companies. Figures show that British makers now supply 86 per cent of the home trade, whereas in 1922 they marketed only 49 per cent.

"Buy British cars and be proud of it," is the slogan credited with having put the home industry on its feet, but coupled with this is the 33⅓ per cent import duty on foreign cars and £1 annual tax per horsepower.

Tax on a Ford

This latter weapon undoubtedly put a crimp in American sales, as the annual tax on a Ford, for instance, amounts to more than $100.

Irrespective of the protection afforded them by high taxes and high tariff, British manufacturers are convinced that the new Ford model, which is expected to go on sale within a few weeks, offers a distinct new threat to the present popularity of the British car. Other than modernizing their factories, it is not known just what methods they will employ to combat this new menace, but rumors persist of a price-cutting war, also it is rumored in well-informed circles that British engineers are working on a new type of car that is said to go 50 miles on a gallon of petrol. Since gas costs British car owners about twice as much as it does the American motorist, naturally this is going to play its part in influencing the prospective purchaser to defer action until it is determined whether or not such a car will be produced.

Demand for Closed Cars

Meanwhile American makers are developing a new British demand for six and eight-cylinder closed cars. It is this type that offers the best prospects for American manufacturers, says William Park, American trade commissioner in London, who has given particular attention to the British motor industry.

There is one corner of the automobile industry in which the British have a monopoly, however, and that is the motorcycle. They turn out 120,000 annually, more than the rest of the world combined.

The average Englishman who cannot afford an automobile loads his wife and kiddies into a motorcycle side-car, rear seat and even on the handle bars, and then sets out to do his bit toward jamming the narrow, twisty English roads and providing an additional problem for the traffic officer.

America Welcomes Horse It "Forgot"

Sold to Poland After War, Jacek Proved Champion Jumper of Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Occupying the finest and most comfortable quarters that could be made for him, the American horse, Jacek, has come back to the United States as befits the champion jumper of all Europe.

Jacek did his bit over there during the war and is the second perfectly authenticated champion to come out of the war. The other was Driftwood Blaze, the undefeated in the class for three-gaited saddle horses of 15.2 hands and under, who was picked up an unknown in a corral for officers' mounts and soon afterward headed for the tanbark ring of the big horse shows and fame—and ultimately green pastures.

Jacek was sold to Poland along with other war material the Americans did not think it worth while to bring home with them when they left France. He was placed in the Polish cavalry and it was not long before the Poles, who know a thing or two about horses, and jumpers in particular, began to "sit up and take notice" of this particular scrap of horse the Americans had so willingly discarded. In a little while Jacek had jumped over everything the Polish army had put in front of him, and then he started out to conquer Europe.

He did it in less than six short years, and now he is back at home and will endeavor to show Fort Riley a thing or two about jumping horses they did not know in Kansas until he came home.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True to the Boys

Wilmington, Del.
Special Correspondence

TWO women, making a day's journey, were pulling up a gradual ascent when the driver of the car noticed that it was running on a flat tire. She drove to the side of the road and they set about to change the tire. They tried to make use of the jack, preparatory to raising the wheel, but it was hard to find a place on the axle where the jack would fit to advantage. Then the handle of the jack did not seem adequate to raise the car.

"Always before someone has come quickly to aid us, and surely we can expect now the necessary assistance," remarked one of the toilers.

"See, a Ford has just passed by and it is coming back to us," the other replied. Two young men got out.

"I do not know much about anything but a Ford," said the older one, "but I think I can help you." He soon proved he knew, at least, which end of the handle goes into the jack, and the wheel was soon raised.

"What do I owe you?" asked the driver.

The young man turned away and went to the back of the car to complete his work. On being pressed to take a recompense, he answered: "I couldn't take it. I am a Scout Master and I teach my boys to do some kind deed each day. I must be true to the boys."

J. M. P., a prisoner in Joliet prison, Illinois, has had many dreary hours made sunny by this newspaper. This column seems the logical place to print his rhymed appreciation:

Monitor readers in every land,
Opportunity beckons on every hand,
Never a medium so fearless and clean,
It caters to nothing low or mean.
Truth is its motto—business men wise—
Order its space when they advertise.
R means results for their enterprise!

MRS. E. M. F. shares an incident she witnessed in Naples, Italy. In front of the Art Museum a cobbled street slants upward at a sharp grade, and teams were having difficulty in hauling their loads. Then a busy little tractor came along. It hooked onto one wagon and pulled it up and returned for another, repeating this until there were no more. On the side of the tractor were words which, freely translated, mean, "Society for the Protection and Help of Animals." A good example!

COD FISHERIES SHOW INTERNATIONAL TONE

Cod fisheries of the north Atlantic coast constitute the most international fishery in North America, with no less than five different countries participating, Newfoundland, Canada, France, the United States and Portugal. The catch of cod in these waters amounts to more than 1,000,000,000 pounds annually, according to the North American Committee on Fishery Investigation.

During the last 30 years the catch of cod has averaged 1,103,000,000 pounds annually, says a report of the committee. Newfoundland has averaged 49 per cent of the catch; Canada, 20 per cent; France, 17 per cent; United States, 12 per cent, and Portugal 2 per cent. The committee is composed of representatives of Canada, United States, Newfoundland and France, with Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, oceanographer of Harvard University, chairman.

With the Libraries

Encouraging the Book Idea Among Factory Workers

Indianapolis, Ind.
Special Correspondence

DOES the factory man read? Compared with, let us say, the social worker, the teacher, or the professional man the answer will probably be in the negative. But let the "book-knob," if possible, rid himself of the idea that this is to the factory man's discredit.

The workman bases his actions and conclusions on a fairly practical outlook, and he may have very plausible reasons for his comparative abstinence. For the most part he has perhaps discovered that his best lessons come by experience. His early illusions about books and what they can mean in one's experience have too frequently been dispelled by an unfortunate encounter with some out-of-date book dealing with his particular trade or craft. In company with most non-specialist readers he is often handicapped, too, by the theoretic book written by the expert for fellow-experts, and so dressed up in the specialist's phraseology as to be incomprehensible to the average reader. In other words, the worker frequently has a legitimate prejudice against books.

But this does not signify that he has no inherent desire to discover what lies between the covers of books and thereby to acquire a fuller and richer experience. When he has been convinced that the things he wants can be secured from books, he is just as omnivorous a reader as the so-called man of higher education. The great and growing number of workers' classes both in this country and abroad and the increasing size and number of labor colleges are witnesses to the desire of the workers to acquire the wisdom that books can give.

With the increase of special libraries and of business and technical departments in public libraries, the informed business man and technologist are coming to regard the library as a natural book laboratory for daily use in their business, and the worker is becoming convinced that books are not all out-of-date and may have a practical (or even impractical) bearing on his daily living.

First Approach to the Employer

The Indianapolis Public Library believes that the man in industry will read, given the right impetus, and it has a "concern" to make its book service as vital to the factory worker as to any other group of its patrons. The experiences of this library and some of the methods used in carrying book news to the worker may be of interest outside the library profession. The initial approach was of necessity made to the employer. In response to a questionnaire, cordial replies were received from about 50 manufacturing concerns in the city, indicating the most convenient means of approach to the factory personnel, whether by bulletin board, distribution of circulars among employees, use of a local house organ, or talks directly to employees.

Many methods which have been used are in no way new or unique. Notices and posters have from time to time been displayed on bulletin boards in several factories, concise statements of library location and resources have been placed in pay envelopes through co-operation with the employers, special articles have been written for a few house organs, and in response to request, lists of books on trade subjects have been prepared for particular groups of employees. When a recent regular issue of the library house organ, Reader's Ink, was devoted to the resources of the industrial department, it received distribution which was aimed to quite a degree at the factory worker. Several hundred copies were distributed at a technical high school and among employees of a large manufacturing concern which has been particularly cordial in its co-operation with the library, and copies were placed on street cars which run through the industrial sections of the city.

The weakness of all of these "sales methods" is that the book itself is nowhere visible. The word "book" is much less alluring than the actual "book"—particularly if you are inclined to think that books may be largely bunk anyway. Moreover, these announcements appeal, for the most part, to the man's practical interests, leaving to his imagination the vast possibilities for recreation, inspiration and delight to be found in a casual acquaintance with library shelves.

Traveling Bookcase

To overcome these objections selected library samples were sent to the worker. A small traveling bookcase, four shelves high and with removable door, was filled with new, attractive and readable books on inspirational as well as practical subjects. Under no conditions was a trade or technical book included which could be accused of being out-of-date. From one factory to another this little sample case made its way, the book collection being changed to fit the local interests in each case. In the factory cafeteria or employment office it was displayed for 10 days or two weeks, nominally under the supervision of the personnel director, but actually operating on a self-serve basis. Placards explained that the books were only for examination on the spot (the personnel department thus being relieved of responsibility of return of books), and lists, printed directions and library application blanks made the exhibit, as far as possible, self-explanatory.

This form of appeal tied up the book with the individual, but it left out the sales talk. Measuring by actual results it is evident that book, plus individual, plus sales talk, is by far the most effective method of encouraging the book idea. When the Indianapolis Public Library established a special department for adult education work, library books were once more brought to the attention of the factory worker.

Armed with a collection of well-chosen books a library assistant talked informally with a group of factory employees, during a lunch hour. The fact was emphasized that the library was prepared and anxious to serve the worker with the kinds of books he wanted, and that, if he were desirous of reading systematically along a certain line, the Readers' Adviser would prepare for him a definite course of reading. The response was immediate and in addition to numerous questions as to how to use the library and specific inquiries for information, 16 requests for courses of reading were received subsequently by the library from this one group. Such subjects as child study, accounting, salesmanship, poultry raising, better English, history, short-story writing and gardening were included in the topics upon which these workers desired to read.

Proofs of Interest

Twenty-six industrial institutions were visited thus during the lunch hours of the employees. One or two particular instances indicate quite pointedly that the worker really wishes the knowledge and pleasure that books can give.

Just as the librarian was leaving the factory one day a middle-aged woman, a skilled worker and well paid, came up rather diffidently and said, "I am the only member of my family who did not go to high school. I went to work early and now am making good money. I often wish I was acquainted with some of the things the others know, and it has just occurred to me that I could get some of this through reading, if I just knew what to read. Could you help me select the right books? I would like to start with English grammar and then go on to some of the things everyone reads in high school. I like poetry and books about other countries and other people." A very easy matter, once the contact between librarian and worker has been made.

At another time an expert tool designer said to the librarian after one of the noon visits: "It's an easy matter to get books about my trade, but what I often want is something along some other line. I never know what to ask for, or to take from the library shelves. I live near a branch library and frequently go there to read the newspapers. Could you suggest to me some of the old, as well as new, things that I would enjoy—and could I have them sent to the branch library?" He had had three years of high school work and was rich in experience, but he felt a lack and realized that here was a way out.

Attempting to measure results of this kind is of course like trying to measure an idea. But the above instances, which could be multiplied hundreds of times, together with the fact that the service rendered by the Industrial Department of this one library has increased 50 per cent in the last three years, may be a partial answer to the question. Such tangible results indicate that mankind is fundamentally alike and that the alert factory worker is no more content to stagnate than any other keen-minded individual. Once he is convinced through a felicitous experience that book knowledge is reliable and that it adds to the funds needful for the right sort of living, he will welcome the educational resources so easily accessible in the good public library today.

REPORT SHOWS TRADE BALANCE

Significance of Figures Is Shown by Foreign Policy Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—American tourist expenditures, immigrants' remittances and other so-called "invisible" items in our balance of trade in 1926 provided 25 per cent of the total annual payments made by foreign countries to the United States during that year on war debts and private investments abroad, according to a survey just published by the Foreign Policy Association.

The report cites figures of the Department of Commerce which show that during 1926 the United States had a net import balance of $1,025,000,000 on "invisible" items of trade, and continues:

"The total amount which foreigners paid the United States in interest and dividends on war debts and private investments, plus the amount necessary to offset our credit balance on merchandise and precious metals was $1,073,000,000, or only $48,000,000 more than the amount received on 'invisibles'."

Commenting on these figures, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, who prepared the report, declared that they are significant as showing that the United States is not necessarily required to accept an "unfavorable" balance on merchandise, or a loss in foreign trade, in order to receive payments from foreign countries.

The report declares that the extent to which foreigners have incurred new indebtedness in the United States to meet their annual payments in this country is "less than is generally believed." Although the percentage of annual repayments offset by invisible items has varied considerably during the last five years, the report says, "in no case has it fallen below 67 per cent," and there is ample reason to believe "that this state of adjustment will continue in the future."

CAR LOADINGS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Loading of revenue freight for the week ending Oct. 29 totaled 1,112,621 cars, a decrease of 15,865 from the preceding week. Reductions were reported in loading of all commodities except miscellaneous freight and forest products. The total was also a decrease of 96,257 from last year, but 21,467 above 1925.

More Wholesome News Helps Newspapers to Increase Sales

New York Editors Also Credit Wider Education and Women's New Interest in Politics

NEW YORK—An unsual amount of striking and wholesome news events, rising educational levels, new political interests among women, and a growing tendency of readers to buy more than one newspaper, are chief among the reasons assigned by heads of New York dailies for marked increases in circulation in the last six months, according to a survey by the New York Times. Various editorial opinions are expressed in part as follows:

Ralph Pultizer, the World: "The exceptional number of striking human interest stories. They have attracted new readers for the press, either through the members of a family buying two or more newspapers where before one had sufficed the family, or through individuals adding an additional paper to their favorite paper."

Ogden Reid, the New York Herald Tribune: "The aviation, political and general news has been exceptionally interesting."

Adolph S. Ochs, the New York Times: "The closer relation this country is having with world affairs has caused a demand for foreign news. . . . Then there should not be overlooked the increasing numbers of women manifesting an interest in political and other news now that they are taking a more active part in affairs. And then there is the matter of more intelligent and newsy advertisements which make newspapers more interesting and more useful."

News More Wholesome

C. R. Lindner, New York American: "The coming of transoceanic aviation was the starting point. It brought to the re-reading of newspapers many who had tired of the routine of crime reporting. . . . The general character today of what we call 'live' news is more wholesome than it has been for some time past—and, while there is always hysterical interest in murder trials and crime mysteries, a long run of less morbid news creates new readers who stay 'in the market' in greater proportion than do less healthful chronicles."

J. C. Dayton, New York Evening Journal: "Big news events are responsible in large measure for circulation increases. . . . Competition has forced newspaper publishers to produce better newspapers."

J. M. Patterson, the Daily News: "I believe that with the stoppage of immigration, the proportion of literate English-speaking people is constantly increasing, especially in the vicinity of New York. This naturally results in the increased sale of English newspapers."

William T. Dewart, the Sun: "The circulation of the high-class newspapers is rising because, for one reason, all standards of living rise with prosperity. . . . Never was either news or advertising more attractively displayed. . . . Another reason for circulation increase is the growing intelligence of the public. Americans wish to be informed as well as amused.

Tabloid Gains Explained

"The large circulation of the tabloid picture papers is no mystery. They are read by persons who read no papers before the tabloids came. Eventually many of the tabloid readers graduate to the quality newspapers. But readers of high-class dailies never desert them for the tabloids. Taste in reading does not turn backward."

Roy W. Howard, the New York Telegram: "A widening interest in news happenings. This interest in news and feature matter based on news events (as contrasted with feature matter which is merely entertaining) is undoubtedly increasing the number of persons who habitually read from three to five newspapers every day.

"With the unprecedented rise in educational levels . . . newspapers have been forced to raise the level of their reader appeal. Fortunately the practice of 'writing down' to the public is rapidly going out of vogue, and equally fortunately those papers which have lacked the courage to abandon the practice are going out of vogue. The realization is becoming general among both advertisers and newspaper makers that the amount of circulation possessed by a newspaper cannot be taken as the sole measure of its success."

GWINNETT RELICS' VALUE FALLS OFF

Declaration Signers' Signature $10,000 Cheaper

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Relics of signers of the Declaration of Independence, collected by Charles F. Jenkins of Germantown, Pa., have just been sold at auction by the Anderson Galleries here.

A feature of the sale was the purchase by the Rosenbach Company, internationally known rare book and art dealers, of the signature of Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration Independence from Georgia, for $18,600. This represents a decrease of nearly $10,000 from the price brought by a Gwinnett autograph last March. The decline was said to be due to the recent discovery of several documents bearing Gwinnett's signature.

A historical letter by Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, was sold for $1120. A Benjamin Franklin letter brought $1300, and signatures of George Washington and William Penn sold for $850 and $750, respectively.

WOMEN TO INSPECT AT MUSCLE SHOALS

National Voters' League to Study the Project

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An official committee from the National League of Women Voters is to visit Muscle Shoals in the persons of Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, chairman of the living costs committee, and Miss Julia Margaret Hicks, secretary of the Department of Public Welfare in Government, who will spend Nov. 14 and 15 in inspecting the plant.

Since 1923 the league has manifested great interest in Muscle Shoals and has followed the bills proposed for its disposition. Although the league has taken no position on government operation in general, it is committed to the development of the plant as a national asset under government operation.

Mrs. Baldwin, who heads the inspection committee, declared that women are deeply interested in electric power development since they are looking to the day when electricity will lighten the housekeepers' duties.

GASOLINE CUT IN TOLEDO

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 — Roxana Petroleum Company has reduced gasoline 4 cents a gallon in Toledo to 12 cents retail, excluding the 3-cent tax. Standard Oil of Ohio and Sinclair meet the cut.

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Announcing the Opening of TOYLAND!
Toyland will open at Kaufmann's on Friday, November 11. Here is almost an entire floor of toys from many parts of the world. Here on the Ninth Floor you may see the dolls that Dutch maidens or very young French demoiselles cuddle. You will see the old familiar toys beloved by every child. You will see entirely different toys—wonderful originations of this modern age. Here is an enchanting maze of toys!
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What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

21: The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States

By LEON M. ABBOTT, 33°
Grand Commander

THE Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite is a complete system of Freemasonry. As such it represents all that has been found best in fraternal thought and endeavor, from the remote times of antiquity when men first felt need for the blessings of friendship as found in close and harmonious association, down to the modern expressions of charity, benevolence and education along patriotic and cultural lines. It is the rival of no other existing group, for it stands alone in its interpretation and expression.

The degrees of Scottish Rite are 33 in number and are conferred in five series.

The first three, or the Symbolic degrees, although a part of the system, are omitted in the United States as being the exclusive province of the several Grand Lodges.

The degrees from and including the Fourth to and including the Fourteenth are known as the Ineffable degrees and are conferred in Lodges of Perfection.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth, known as the Historical and Traditional, are conferred in Councils of Princes of Jerusalem.

Rose Croix Chapters

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth, the Philosophical and Doctrinal, are conferred in Chapters of Rose Croix.

The Nineteenth to the Thirty-second, inclusive, the Philosophical and Chivalric are conferred in Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.

The Thirty-third, or Official Grade, is conferred by the Supreme Council and is executive in its character and is only conferred as an honorary or official degree upon those who have attained distinction by long and arduous service in Freemasonry.

The Northern Jurisdiction comprises 15 states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Grand East is Boston, Massachusetts, and Leon M. Abbott, 33°, of Boston, is head of the Rite with title of Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander. The Supreme Council is in friendly relation with Supreme Councils in 31 foreign countries and the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

The purpose of Symbolic Masonry has been summed up tersely—"to make good men better." To this purpose the Scottish Rite brings the added endeavor of giving to Masons a clearer insight and a broader view. To accomplish this there is presented in its degrees the garnered wisdom of the ages. Its "Great Light" is the Holy Bible. Every obligation in every degree is subscribed to upon its sacred pages, and from them are drawn its teachings. No element of creed, however, enters in, and the Masonic fundamental which forbids any interpolation of denominational or political discussion within tyled bodies, is strictly enforced.

Its symbolism is presented in striking lessons with appropriate embellishments and accessories of music, costume, scenery, flowers. Great cathedrals and temples and some of the largst auditoriums in the country are utilized as settings, giving to the presentations a dignity and impressiveness which they richly deserve.

Demand for Initiation

The merit of these "designs upon the trestleboard" may perhaps be illustrated by its appeal to the citizenry. During the last decade in the Northern Jurisdiction alone, 214,553 men have received these teachings through initiation into the Scottish Rite degrees. There are at present 106 lodges, 90 chapters, 87 councils and 58 consistories, all admirably equipped for proper exemplification of the degrees and for doing the good works of the order. The Scottish Rite membership of this jurisdiction at the present time is 287,053.

Pennsylvania has the greatest numerical strength with 77,445 members. New York has 40,505, Illinois 38,621, and Ohio 35,683. It is notable that in the past year the greatest growth was evidenced in the New England states, with the single exception of Ohio, in the other group.

The greatest achievements of the Scottish Rite, however, must not be considered its army of members, nor the beautiful and massive structures which their love for the fraternity has reared in a hundred cities, but rather the invisible and intangible results.

The charitable, educational and benevolent work of the Supreme Council is manifest in every State of the jurisdiction. It is quick to heed the call of distress, give hope to those who are a prey to despair, and open the avenue of opportunity to the worthy. Individual cases deserving charity are aided without ostentation.

In time of public calamity it is a satisfaction to the order to render prompt assistance where needed. Following the hurricane devastation in Florida last year a substantial sum was dispatched to the relief fund and a similar contribution was sent last spring for the flood sufferers in the lower Mississippi valley. Subordinate bodies everywhere greatly augmented these amounts. Humanitarian efforts are lot limited to members and their families, but it is desired to make them in so far as possible as broad as the needs of humanity.

For Training of Youth

A program of education to provide scholarships in the higher institutions of learning for young people who might by their circumstances be restricted in opportunity for advancement is a definite activity of the Supreme Council. Each year from $25,000 to $50,000 is appropriated from its funds for this purpose. This has been going on for some years, and is now supplemented by similar scholarships from the subordinate bodies in many cities. For instance, Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection maintains two scholarships.

From the Supreme Council scholarship fund alone, during the last year, students were maintained in the following colleges and universities: Ohio Wesleyan, Colby, Boston University, Simmons, Harvard, Syracuse University, University of New Hampshire, Cornell, Ursinus College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, American University, Brown, Kansas State Agricultural College, Moravian, Norwich University, Pennsylvania State College, Franklin College, University of Illinois, Radcliffe, Pennsylvania College for Women, Goucher, Delaware University, Columbia, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

During the last summer the Supreme Council, as a loving tribute to the late Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, who was one of its Active Members, erected a memorial in Indianapolis, Ind., his home city. It also made a large contribution to the great memorial being erected at Alexandria, Va., for George Washington.

Activities of the subordinate bodies in the various communities along the lines mentioned are numerous and cover a very wide range of philanthropic, educational and humanitarian endeavor. As stated above, many give substantial educational encouragement. Generous contributions and endowments for hospitals, old people's homes, and orphanages are frequent.

Practical Generosity

Oriental Consistory in Chicago has divided the city into visitation districts, each in charge of an active and efficient committee, and the shutins are visited, aided and cheered. This Consistory also maintains an employment bureau which has done a wonderful work. In every state and in almost every community there are well-organized relief bodies for the assistance of unfortunates.

Many of the bodies provide Christmas cheer for those who might otherwise be unhappy on that day. A number have gathered libraries for dissemination of information. Some provide concerts, that music of the better kind may be more generally available.

The Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction does not at any time take sides in controversial issues before the Nation, nor in states or communities. By arousing the individual consciousness to its personal, home, civic and patriotic duties it seeks to serve. It never attempts to bring into play mass influence, for or against any legislative or public official. To so attempt, it believes, would restrict individual thought and decision, which are of the fundamental bases of Freemasonry.

There is no more imperative duty resting upon every member of society, and especially upon each one of our members, as exemplars of the highest ideals of human brotherhood, than to take an inventory of our own thoughts and actions, that we may see exactly where we stand on questions of vital importance to the peace of the world and the advance of civilization. But we do not and we shall not attempt to transcend individual decision by group influence.

For 115 years Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction have been thus engaged. We are not content to rest upon the record of the past—however pleasing—but rather would we let it be but a stepping stone to a higher sphere of usefulness and a larger field of constructive service.

WESTERN EGG TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Egg exports from British Columbia are breaking all records this year, according to figures issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Altogether 200 carloads of eggs will be shipped from here to prairie and Canadian markets during the year. To date 155 carloads have rolled from the province to these markets and the egg movement now under way will bring the total up to 200, officials stated. Last year 100 cars of eggs were shipped out of the province.

Masonic Leaders of Western Hemisphere



© Harris & Ewing

Recently the Grand Commanders of Several Jurisdictions of Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons in America Met in Washington. Reading Left to Right in the Picture, They Are as Follows—Tomas Ramos, Mexico; John H. Cowles, Southern Jurisdiction, United States; Leon M. Abbott, Northern Jurisdiction, United States, and Dr. Alfred F. Webster, Canada.

Education Against Alcohol to Be Extended by W. C. T. U.

Great Progress in Schools Reported by Miss Stoddard—300,000 Pupils Engaged in Poster Contests—States Strengthening Courses of Study

The traditional educational policy for school children will in no wise be eclipsed during the concentration of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union upon the dominant position it takes in pre-convention politics, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston, chief of the W. C. T. U. department of temperance instruction, states.

The division will duplicate last year's record of circulating informative literature in the public schools of the Nation, address thousands of children upon the intimate relation between temperance and character training, thrift, efficiency and self-control, and co-operate in every possible way with the efforts of school teachers to focus the attention of pupils upon the major influence of temperance in contemporary life and industry.

7,000,000 Pages of Literature

Last year, Miss Stoddard said, 7,000,000 pages of literature were circulated. A total of 300,000 children throughout the country engaged in the prize and poster work of various contests conducted by the union.

Great progress was made but, notwithstanding this, Miss Stoddard said she believed that the educational activities had never been more urgently needed than they are throughout the United States this year.

"There has," she said, "been greater public activity on the subject of temperance than ever before since the W. C. T. U. first succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law prescribing education in the effects of alcohol. Educators, as represented by the National Education Association and the National Department of Superintendence, have adopted resolutions for continued instruction in such matters.

Teachers Co-operating Everywhere

"School teachers everywhere are strengthening their curriculum with respect to teachings concerning alcohol, West Virginia has enacted a better law requiring this course of study; and the West Virginia State Board of Education has developed its program by incorporating a course of study on the subject for the high schools. The new Cleveland course has definite topics on alcohol and other narcotics beginning with the sixth grade; and the general tendency is to include in history and civics a study of the subjects, together with a reasonable survey of the civic effects of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Miss Stoddard said that the W. C. T. U. intended next year to standardize such study in the schools and adapt it not only to the increasing number of children who stay through the elementary grades, but to the smaller children in primary and elementary grades, and on through high school classes where the age of pupils affords an entirely different approach to the subject.

Work Done by Volunteers

"At least 12,000 individual teachers have heard our message this year," continued Miss Stoddard. "Graduating classes in the normal schools of 19 states have received the literature and our lecturers have addressed 500 schools and colleges. There is also a great amount of work being done which quite defies statistical compilation, such as the addressing of teachers' luncheons and receptions, various educational societies and clubs, Parent-Teachers' Associations and conventions of all sorts.

"This work is done largely by unpaid volunteer women who cheerfully give their own time, and frequently money, to promote the temperance training of the children of this Nation. We feel that results of the past year are a hundred-fold encouragement to us to go on, to impress more workers and to double our efforts to impress upon children everywhere this great message, for we know that if we ally them on the side of temperance we are helping them to lay an indispensable corner stone for their adult experience."

VARE MEN WIN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page 1)

ing on the next guvernatorial election.

The returns indicate the re-election of Morgan F. Larson, State Senator, over Frederick M. P. Pearse, Democrat, who was secretary to George S. Silzer, when the latter was Governor. Interest in this contest was state-wide because Senator Larson is regarded as the next Republican candidate for Governor and his defeat would have eliminated him from the race.

While New Jersey casts a large majority on the Republican side in Presidential elections, the state contests usually are close, the present Democratic Governor, A. Harry Moore, winning in 1925 by about 40,000 votes out of nearly 1,000,000 cast.

The Democrats have 14 votes in the Assembly, while the Republicans have 46. The bond issue of $30,000,000 to complete a 12-year highway construction program was adopted.

Mississippi Elects Mr. Bilbo

JACKSON, Miss., (AP) Their international differences settled in the August primary, Mississippi democrats have just gone through the formality of electing their entire ticket of state officers. There was no opposition, and the vote was light.

Theo G. Bilbo, former Governor, takes that office again Jan. 1, 1928, having defeated Dennis Murphree, incumbent, in a run-off of the August primary. They led a field of four in the first primary. Governor Murphree was elected as Lieutenant-Governor and became chief executive on the passing on of Governor Whitfield. In addition to the Governor, 16 other State officers were formally elected, including one woman, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, a member of the Board of Prison Trustees. No legislative or congresssional elections were held.

NEGRO WOMEN RAISE FUND TO AID HOME

Federated Clubs of Race in Mississippi Take Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—Plans for a home for adults and the orphaned and delinquent of the Negro race in Mississippi received fresh impetus at the annual meeting of the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs here when collection of a little more than $7000 for the purpose was reported.

The amount reported through the Negro Women's Clubs, while including sums contributed by white people of the State as well as that raised through the efforts and by contributions from Negroes, is not the total contribution from the former source.

One hundred and sixty-four acres of land, suitable for truck and general farming, poultry and fruit raising and dairying, have been purchased near Jackson on a paved highway, so that produce will either find a market here or can be readily shipped.

BUFFALO KEEPS DAYLIGHT

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Daylight saving over the full period from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September will be continued in Buffalo. The city voted, 61,207 to 34,296, not to shorten the present period.

Sunset Stories

The Leaves Have Fallen, One by One

FLORRIE, the pompous pigeon of Boston Common, and Fib, the blithe but powerful chief of the roving sparrows, were looking for their friend Mr. Scroggins, the well-known squirrel—but couldn't find him.

Florrie strutted along. Holmes



The Hunted-After Was Found!

Walk, darting her head from side to side. Her eyes twinkled as brightly as any eyes ever twinkled. But she saw no Scroggins. Then she flew a bit, over the Common lawns and sidewalks and benches, watching sharply for any sign of the old squirrel, but neither hair nor high hat nor long-tailed coat could she see.

Fib, on his part, looked even more intently. He darted like a swift shadow, under trees, through bare branches. He swooped down on little piles of leaves. He flitted close to the ground and above the ground and there was hardly a place in earth or sky he didn't look at eagerly, for Scroggins. The more Fib looked the less he saw of the old squirrel.

Florrie and Fib had no reason for seeing Mr. Scroggins, it is true, but that didn't matter. They had said to each other, "Where is Scroggins?" and as neither could answer, each started frantically to look. And the more they looked and didn't find him the more anxious they became.

Finally, out of breath from their search, they came to rest in a quiet spot near the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. Near them was a great pile of autumn leaves. The pile moved. Fib and Florrie drew closer together and watched. It moved from underneath, not from the top as would have been true if the moving had come just from the wind.

What was doing it?

In a moment the cause appeared, namely, the tall hat of Scroggins and then the face of Scroggins and then the tail coat of Scroggins and finally Scroggins himself.

The hunted-after was found!

"What are you doing in a pile of leaves?" said Florrie. "We've looked everywhere for you."

Scroggins dusted himself. "The leaves will soon be gone and I wanted to take a bath in them."

Florrie snorted.

Fib squeaked.

"A bath in leaves!"

"Every autumn, as far back as horse cars, I have taken all of myself and burrowed into the autumn leaves," said Mr. Scroggins. "They are so beautiful. They fall one by one and before you know it the trees are bare and winter is here. And I love the leaves and the way they smell, bitter and beautiful."

Florrie and Fib looked at their friend in surprise.

"Well, who ever can tell what a Scroggins will be up to next!" said Florrie.

And Fib said nothing, but hopped over and rustled among the dry little chips of leaves.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TOURNEY OPENS SQUASH SEASON

Many Leading Stars Entered for First National Meet Over Coming Week-End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The first United States tournament of the squash tennis season will be the feature over the coming week-end, when the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn will be occupied by many of the leading stars of the game.

Rowland B. Haines, the present United States champion, heads the list of competitors, but the remaining members of the "Big Four," Thomas R. Coward, Fillmore van Sinderen Hyde, and Hewitt Morgan, are absentees, as is the veteran champion, Harold R. Mixsell, who defeated Haines in a team match last week. The other members of the first 10 to enter are William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, former champion; Edward R. Larigan of the home club, Otis L. Guernsey, the former Yale University football hero; Burdett H. O'Connor, another home-club player, and Frank M. Loughman, the New York Athletic Club leader.

Play between the 40 players competing will begin on Friday, Nov. 11, with as many matches of the first round scheduled as can be arranged in view of the many week-end engagements at football games of the competitors. The complete draw is as follows:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

F. M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, vs. Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club.

H. B. Fisher, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. W. N. Rothschild, Princeton Club.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, vs. Arthur S. Kuhn, Crescent Athletic Club.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. Charles F. Fuller, Harvard Club.

H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, vs. Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club.

Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, vs. Francis Day, Yale Club.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club.

SECOND ROUND—Upper Section

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, vs. Murray Taylor, Harvard Club.

H. R. Burroughs, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. R. A. Leyendecker, New York Athletic Club.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, vs. E. W. Arnold, Crescent Athletic Club.

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, vs. R. J. Larner, Yale Club.

R. E. Hughes, New York Athletic Club, vs. Reginald F. Pearson, Short Hills Club.

Lower Section

C. M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club.

Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, vs. T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, vs. Stanley R. Green, New York Athletic Club.

A. F. Adams, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. Harry K. Cross, Yale Club.

W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, vs. C. W. Fyfe, Crescent Athletic Club.

R. M. Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, vs. H. Victor Crawford, Yale Club.

Macklin Retains His Billiard Title

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. L. P. Macklin, three-cushion champion of the Amateur Billiard Association of America, successfully defended his title here last night by defeating Dr. A. J. Harris, Chicago, challenger, in the final block of a 150-point match, 150 to 133. Macklin's brilliant play in the second block gave him the match.

Harris won the first block Monday night, but Macklin came back, yesterday afternoon, and led at the close of the second block by 17 points. Harris clicked off 50 points in the final block before Macklin went out, but the latter's big lead let him win easily.

Macklin won a trophy donated by the Amateur Billiard Association of America by defeating the challenger. The match was finished in 23 innings and Macklin's unfinished run of 10 at the close of the second block came near the American record of 13 in championship play.

NEW GYMNASIUM FOR WASHINGTON GIRLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The girls' new gymnasium at the University of Washington is completed and is being thrown open to classes. The structure, which is one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus, cost $314,000 and is the nucleus of the women's division soon to be developed with dormitories and outdoor sports fields. The completed building has two gymnasiums on the second floor. The larger one will be used for sports and athletics. It is 120x90 feet in size. The smaller one is 48x65 feet and is designed especially as a dance studio. The university's first swimming pool is contained in the east wing. It is 25x75 feet and is overlooked by a visitors' gallery and audience section.

After Jan. 1, Deany Field adjoining the women's athletic building, and formerly used for the football contests of the varsity, will be turned over to the girls and be used for hockey and baseball. Girls' fields for outdoor sports are to include sections for archery and soccer, 10 new tennis courts, horse-shoe pitching boxes, and courts for volleyball and badminton.

The lockers, showers and dressing rooms will accommodate 3200 students.

SPRINGFIELD WILL TRAIN AT NEW HAVEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9—Coach Frank Carroll of the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League announced last night that the local team would hold its practice sessions at the New Haven Arena until such time as the rink here is again in condition for play.

Westinghouse engineers examined the local arena yesterday and stated that unless additional complications set in that the rink should be ready for the players in about a week. The flood water has practically all receded, but has left the rink in poor condition.

Manager Lester Patrick and his New York Ranger squad of the National Hockey League left this city last night for Toronto to finish their training on Toronto ice. Manager Patrick has decided to let Melville Vail, defense man with the Springfield team last season, start the new season with the local team. Patrick intimated, however, that the Rangers would probably recall Vail before the National League season is very far advanced.

SIEBERT BREAKS 100 TARGETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—F. A. Siebert shot well in the Election Day Handicap over the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. He took the high scratch cup by breaking 100 straight targets, the first time that a "century" has been scored this year.

FOUR UNDEFEATED TEAMS ATTRACT MOST ATTENTION

Vanderbilt vs. Tennessee In Feature Game of Southern Conference Football Championship Race This Week-End — Tennessee Is High Scorer

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'n'st	P.C.
Georgia ...	4	0	0	124	3	1.000
Tennessee .	4	0	0	121	19	1.000
Ga. Tech ...	4	1	0	46	6	1.000
N. C. State	3	0	0	59	18	1.000
Vanderbilt .	2	1	0	66	6	1.000
Alabama ..	3	1	1	49	26	.750
W'sh & Lee	2	0	1	45	19	.667
Clemson ..	2	0	1	29	18	.667
La. State..	2	1	1	25	19	.667
Maryland .	3	0	2	61	33	.600
Virginia ...	3	0	3	45	102	.500
Florida	2	0	2	66	52	.500
Mississippi..	2	0	2	54	61	.500
So. Car. ...	2	0	3	36	99	.400
Va. P. I....	1	0	2	42	29	.333
Miss.A.&M..	1	0	2	27	28	.333
Va. M. I....	1	0	3	21	30	.250
Tulane	1	1	4	37	102	.200
No. Car. ..	1	0	5	19	95	.166
South	0	0	3	26	84	.000
Kentucky .	0	0	4	18	98	.000
Ala. P. I. ..	0	1	4	15	84	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 9—Four undefeated teams will attract interest in the Southern Conference Saturday when 18 teams of this select circle swing into action against member opponents. Barring a tie game at least one of the four will be eliminated when Vanderbilt and Tennessee meet at Knoxville, in the South's feature battle. Here is a rivalry that is almost as old as Southern football itself and the passing and running game of Vanderbilt pitted against the powerful line crashing and neat passing of Tennessee should be worth watching. The elevens are most evenly matched and a close score is the only conceivable result.

The smashing Georgia eleven, riding the crest of success that seems destined to carry it to highest honors, meets Clemson and should win without difficulty. Georgia Technology entertains Louisiana State at Atlanta and unless Coach Donahue's men return to early season form, Technology's championship march will continue unbroken. North Carolina State, which is one of the three teams undefeated and untied, will remain so as it goes out of the Conference to meet Duke in Durham.

Old Series Is Renewed

Unusual interest is attached to the Virginia-Maryland game at Charlottesville, Va., because of the astounding reversal of form by Virginia and the presence at the game of H. F. Byrd, Governor of the Old Dominion State. Both teams are well out of the running, but a natural rivalry should make for a close game. Another Virginia team, the Flying Cadets of V. M. I., face Kentucky for the third successive time at Charleston, W. Va., in the sixth game of this series. At present the Cadets hold a one-game lead. Kentucky has a light but smart and courageous squad and may surprise the fans with its first Conference victory. With Virginia Polytechnic returning to the form that permitted a triumph over Colgate, and Washington & Lee slipping somewhat after a strong start the tilt between these sectional rivals on the Polytechnic campus is bound to be a great struggle.

Alabama Polytechnic and Mississippi A. & M. meet in Birmingham in an old series that was stopped in 1919 after a game that was unnecessarily rough. Followers of the teams are looking for some hard playing in the renewal of this contest. Alabama should be able to manage Florida in Montgomery in their annual struggle. Tulane and University of the South appear evenly matched for the New Orleans affair. Coach M. S. Bennett has developed a dangerous passing attack at Sewanee that may break loose and lift his team from the cellar.

Going outside Conference ranks, South Carolina meets the great little Furman University team, which seems to be a counterpart of the Centre teams of bygone days and is likely to keep up the habit of defeating the big Carolina team unless Coach Leightsey can pull his men together. North Carolina tackles an old rival in Davidson and should gain a bit of prestige by winning.

Intersectional games always add color to a day's program and the game between Mississippi and Loyola of Chicago at Jackson, Miss., will be followed with more than ordinary interest. Loyola is not an unknown quantity in the South since it met and was defeated by Ole Miss last season. Coach Homer H. Hazel has won his last two Conference starts and it would not be a great surprise to see his squad come through again this week.

Undefeated Teams Reduced

Seven teams were undefeated in the Conference before Saturday but today finds Louisiana State and Washington & Lee no longer among the leaders. Georgia Technology and Vanderbilt have both lost to outside opponents and have a tie game in the Conference, while N. C. State, although undefeated in the Conference, has a defeat at the hands of Furman to mar its record. Georgia and Tennessee are two of the few undefeated teams in the entire country.

The undefeated Vanderbilt and Georgia Technology teams, leading title contenders, fought four desperate quarters to a scoreless tie in Nashville, Tenn. Vanderbilt's line, which has been the weak link in a splendid chain, played excellent football with the ends, L. B. Creson '29 and W. R. Abernathy '30, throttling most of the dashing end runs of J. G. Thomason '30, brilliant Technology half. It was left to another Technology sophomore, L. W. Mizell, to carry off the honors, his ground gaining being the best of any back on the field and his phenomenal punts setting Vanderbilt back time after time. W. D. Spears '28, Vanderbilt's brilliant quarter, was also held in check during most of the affray, but broke loose in the closing moments on a gallop off tackle that almost won the game. Spears crossed the goal line untouched only to find that he had stepped out of bounds on the 10-yard line after a gain of 30 yards. J. C. Armistead '29, full, then gained one yard on a buck. A pass was incomplete and Spears crashed through to the five-yard line on the next play. On fourth down Spears tried a field goal that failed just as the whistle blew.

Georgia continued to show the power that enabled it to triumph over Yale and won from Florida, 28 to 0. Coach G. C. Woodruff of Georgia took a leaf out of the Notre Dame notebook and held his first backfield out until the second quarter. H. W. McCrary '29 proved that he has no superoir as a fullback by scoring three touchdowns. The first came as the result of a 27-yard pass from Quarterback H. F. Johnson '29, the second came after a buck over center in the third quarter, while the third followed shortly after when he received another toss from Johnson. A 19-yard pass from R. H. Hooks '29 to F. M. Dudly '29 gave Georgia its last touchdown in the fourth quarter. Johnson kicked all four goals from placement. Florida threatened in the fourth quarter when J. H. Clemens '29, tackle, recovered a fumble on the Georgia 20-yard line. C. D. Beck '28 carried the ball to the 5-yard line and the sterling little Florida quarter, E. J. Bowyer '29 took it to the one-foot line. The Georgia line held, however, and took the ball on its own one-foot line.

Tennessee Wins Easily

Tennessee humbled South 32 to 12 at Knoxville for the fourth Volunteer victory in the Conference. Tennessee won after trailing 7 to 12 at the half. The amazing part of the game was the fact that Sewanee could score two touchdowns against the strong Tennessee line, but the Mountaineers had their old passing game working and not until Tennessee rushed reinforcements into the game was it checked. Sewanee's first touchdown came when C. H. Es'dorn '30 received a pass from W. C. Schoolfield '29. The second followed soon afterward when C. J. Johnson '29 tossed an eight-yard pass to Es'dorn who raced 48 yards more to the three-yard line. Johnson then carried it over. Line plunging and passing furnished Tennessee with five touchdowns. Richard Dodson '28, powerful fullback, crashed the line for three touchdowns while passes from W. E. Derryberry '28, half, to Vincent Tudor '30, quarter, and A. E. McKeen '29, end, gave the Volunteers two more. The passing, punting and running of Schoolfield featured the Sewanee offensive and the line play of Es'dorn at end and J. C. Bruton '29 at guard stood out. Capt. J. H. Barnhill '28, guard, and E. O. Butcher '28, center, were the bulwarks in the Tennessee line.

Alabama came from behind to win its third Conference victory, downing Kentucky 21 to 6. Kentucky scored early when W. E. Covington '30, brother of the famous Herbert H. Covington, Centre College '25, grabbed an Alabama fumble and raced to the five-yard line before he was overhauled. Two line bucks and Gayle Mohney '29 slipped around end and over the goal-line. Alabama kept the ball in Kentucky territory throughout the half, but fumbles or lack of punch coupled with the playing of the Kentucky line, prevented a score. In the second half Alabama looked like a new team and played its best football of the year. An 18-yard pass from Archibald Taylor '29 to J. E. Skidmore '29, end, accounted for the first Alabama scoring in the second half. Terrific line plunging by B. A. Holm '30, fullback, that reminded spectators of the old school of football, gave the Crimson Tide two more touchdowns. Incidentally Holm gained some 200 yards during the game. Taylor also played a fine game at his new position at quarter and was a constant threat. J. L. Bowden '28 continued to play a great game at guard. His offensive and defensive play stood out, while his covering of punts and kicking of three goals after touchdown was noteworthy. Skidmore, who has been shifted from tackle to end, was mixed up in more than an average number of plays. Covington and Thomas Walters '30 played an excellent defensive game at the ends for Kentucky, while Peter Drury '30, at tackle, had no superior on the field. Alfred Portwood '29, Kentucky half, was a star on both offense and defense.

Alabama P. I. Ties Tulane

Alabama Polytechnic and Tulane tied, 6 to 6, at New Orleans, in a game in which two brilliant runs furnished the thrills and the scoring. Both touchdowns came in the second quarter and the balance of the battle was a see-saw affair. An Auburn attempt to break the tie by placement kick fell short. Tulane got the lead when W. B. Banker '30, half, took an Auburn punt and ran 43 yards to the two-yard line. J. G. Menville '30, then bucked over for the touchdown. Rupert Ingram '29, end, blocked try for goal for Auburn. On the following kick-off, Porter Callahan '30, a substitute, took the ball and sprinted 85 yards for a touchdown. Ingram's effort for goal fell short. Auburn played in the best form of the year and displayed superiority by making 17 first downs to 5 for Tulane. The Auburn line outcharged the Tulane forwards with Capt. W. W. Patterson '28, center; R. E. Cunningham '28, tackle, and W. M. Burns '28 playing the stellar roles. Auburn's backfield, led by G. J. Ellis '28, half, played sterling ball.

Mississippi spoiled Louisiana State's championship hopes, winning 12 to 7, in probably the hardest contest ever played between the two colleges. A friendly homecoming crowd encouraged the Mississippi boys to rise to their highest power of the season. Mississippi fought superbly to win from the favorites, the first touchdown coming after a steady drive down the field by R. D. Wilcox '30 and S. H. Cohen '29, punctuated by a 32-yard run by S. T. Lilly '29. This touchdown came after Ole Miss had carried the ball to the Louisiana one-foot line and the latter team obtaining the ball on a fumble had punted out of danger. Another touchdown drive was averted in the third quarter when J. D. Tinsley '29, star Louisiana tackle broke through, scooped up a fumble and raced 65 yards for a touchdown to put his team ahead. Undaunted Mississippi came back in the fourth quarter and with Cohen and Wilcox carrying the ball again marched 50 yards to the goal line with Wilcox going over for his second score of the day. Capt. A. H. Applewhite '29, end, V. K. Smith '28, guard, and Thaddeus Vann '29, tackle, stood out in a stone wall defense for Mississippi.

Virginia Provides Upset

Virginia provided the greatest upset in the Conference and also eliminated strong Washington & Lee from the championship race. It was a complete reversal for Virginia, who were overwhelmed, 42 to 0, by Tennessee the previous week. Virginia scored in the first period as the result of a fumble by W. B. Lott '29, half, on the W. & L. 10-yard line. A line buck by Quintus Hutter '28, smashing Virginia fullback, enabled his team to score. The second Virginia touchdown came in the fourth quarter when J. K. Sloan '30, half, passed to Quarterback J. B. Hushion '28 for 20 yards and the latter sped 10 more for the score. Washington & Lee's touchdown came in the third quarter after 11 first downs had failed to reach the goal line. E. H. White '29, General fullback, bucked the ball across the goal line. In addition to some nice gains White played a splendid defensive game. R. F. Howe '28, half, was the offensive star for the Generals, while H. S. Spotts '28, continued to play a great game at end as well as punting consistently for his team. Hutter kept up his line-smashing tactics for Virginia, while the sophomore star, Sloan, was a threat all afternoon. Capt. B. W. Cardwell '28 played a good game at tackle for Virginia and also did the punting. The 13-to-7 victory gave University a clean sweep over all its opponents among the Virginia colleges.

Virginia Military Institute broke into the Conference win column by defeating University of North Carolina, 7 to 0. The Cadets showed a stubborn defense in the vicinity of the goal line and the secondary nullified Carolina's chief threat, the forward pass. A pass intercepted by F. A. Harner '29, substituting for F. E. Nabors at half, gave V. M. I. an excellent scoring opportunity which was wasted when Harner's placement went wide. The Cadet touchdown came when Karlyle O'Berry '28, guard, blocked a punt by J. K. Ward '30, Carolina half, and K. A. Rugh '28, tackle, fell on the ball back of the goal line. After this break in the first quarter Carolina outplayed the Cadets in every department in the remaining quarters but lacked the punch to score.

Virginia P. T. Comes Back

Virginia Polytechnic regained the confidence that has been lacking since the Colgate game and surprised the South with a smashing 35-to-0 victory over South Carolina. Carolina fought hard, holding Polytechnic to one touchdown in three quarters before crumbling. The famous "Pony Express," composed of C. M. Mattox '29, F. W. Peake '29, H. M. McEver '29, and E. B. Rule '30, functioned as of old and staged a brilliant offensive featured by a 48-yard run by Peake to shatter the Carolina defense. E. J. Zobel Jr. '30, at halfback, played a brilliant defensive game for South Carolina.

In games outside the Conference the undefeated team of N. C. State used sweeping end runs to defeat Davidson College, which was completely outclassed by Coach G. K. Tebell's squad, but fought gamely before submitting to a 25-to-6 defeat. Clemson came through a hard contest to win, 13-to-0 over Citadel, another non-Conference team.

Maryland was unable to repeat last year's intersectional victory and went down before a powerful Yale team, 30 to 6. G. T. Snyder '29, Maryland halfback, thrilled the spectators by running back a Yale kickoff some 90 yards for his team's only score.

Tennessee took advantage of Vanderbilt's failure to score Saturday and went into the lead of Conference high scorers with a total of 218 points. Georgia continued to show a tight defense, having allowed only 13 points this season. This total includes only one touchdown and the combined efforts of five southern teams have accounted for only three points.

Southern Conference Scores

ALABAMA		N. C. STATE	
45-Millsaps	0	39-Elon	0
31-Southw. P. U.	0	0-Furman	20
0-La. State ..	0	18-Clemson	6
0-Ga. Tech. ..	13	30-Wake Forest	7
24-South	0	12-Florida	6
13-Miss. A. & M.	7	29-No. Carolina	6
12-Kentucky ..	6	25-Davidson ...	6
125	26	153	61

ALABAMA P. I.		MARYLAND	
0-Stetson	6	80-Wash. Col...	0
0-Clemson ...	3	26-So. Carolina	0
6-Florida	33	6-No. Carolina	7
0-La. State ..	9	13-Virginia P. I.	7
3-Georgia	33	10-Virginia M.I.	6
9-Howard ...	9	6-Wash. & Lee	13
6-Tulane	6	6-Yale	30
24	99	147	63

CLEMSON		MISSISSIPPI	
0-Presby. S. C.	0	57-Col. Ozarks.	0
3-Ala. P. I. ..	0	7-Tulane	19
6-N. C. State.	18	0-Hendrix	0
25-Erskine	6	7-Tennessee ..	21
20-So. Carolina	0	39-S. P. U. ...	0
6-Wofford	0	28-South	14
13-Citadel	0	12-La. State ..	7
73	24	150	61

FLORIDA		NO. CAROLINA	
26-Southern ...	7	8-Wake Forest	9
0-Davidson ..	12	0-Tennessee ..	26
33-Alabama P.I.	6	7-Maryland ..	6
27-Kentucky ..	6	6-So. Carolina.	14
6-N. C. State..	12	0-Ga. Tech. ..	13
32-Mercer	6	6-N. C. State.	29
0-Georgia	28	0-Virginia M.I.	7
124	77	27	104

GEORGIA		MISS. A. & M.	
32-Virginia	0	27-B'ham-So. ..	0
14-Yale	10	14-La. P. I.....	0
32-Furman	0	13-Tulane	6
33-Alabama P.I.	3	7-La. State ..	9
31-Tulane	0	7-Alabama ...	13
28-Florida	0		
170	13	68	28

TULANE		GEORGIA TECH.	
19-Mississippi..	7	7-Virginia M.I.	0
6-Ga. Tech. ..	13	13-Tulane	6
6-Miss. A. & M.	13	13-Alabama ...	0
0-Vanderbilt...	32	13-No. Carolina	0
0-Georgia	31	7-Notre Dame	26
6-Alabama P.I.	6	0-Vanderbilt...	0
37	102	53	32

KENTUCKY		SO. CAROLINA	
6-Maryville ..	6	13-Erskine	6
0-Indiana	21	0-Maryland ..	26
13-Ky. Weslyn.	7	13-Virginia ...	12
6-Florida	27	14-No. Carolina	6
0-Wash. & Lee	25	0-Clemson ...	20
6-Vanderbilt...	34	6-Citadel	0
6-Alabama ...	12	9-Virginia P.I.	35
37	132	55	105

LA. STATE		TENNESSEE	
45-La. P. I. ...	0	33-Carson-N. ..	0
52-Southw. La.	0	26-No. Carolina	0
0-Alabama ...	0	7-Maryville ..	0
9-Alabama P.I.	0	21-Mississippi...	7
9-Miss. A. & M.	7	57-Transylvania	0
0-Arkansas ..	28	42-Virginia	0
7-Mississippi...	12	32-South	12
122	47	218	19

VIRGINIA M. I.		SOUTH	
37-Wofford	0	32-Transylvania	6
26-Richmond ..	0	0-Bryson	7
8-Virginia	13	0-Texas A.&M.	18
0-Georgia T....	7	0-Alabama ...	24
32-Roanoke ...	0	14-Mississippi..	28
6-Maryland ..	10	12-Tennessee ..	32
20-Davidson ...	0		
7-No. Carolina.	0		
136	30	58	115

VIRGINIA P. I.		VANDERBILT	
21-Roanoke ...	2	45-Chattanooga	18
13-Hampden-S..	0	39-Ouichita	10
6-Colgate	0	53-Centre	6
7-Maryland ..	13	6-Texas	13
0-Virginia	7	32-Tulane	0
13-Chattanooga	14	34-Kentucky ..	6
35-So. Carolina	9	0-Ga. Tech. ..	0
95	45	209	53

WASH. & LEE		VIRGINIA	
26-Lynchburg..	2	38-Hampden-S.	6
6-West Va. ..	6	0-Georgia	32
12-Drake	7	12-So. Carolina.	13
0-Princeton ..	13	13-Virginia M.I.	8
25-Kentucky ..	0	7-Virginia P.I.	0
13-Maryland ..	6	0-Tennessee ..	42
7-Virginia	13	13-Wash. & Lee	7
89	47	83	108

SILVERMAN RACES TO VICTORY

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Racing home in front of one of the largest fields that ever started in quest of the title, Philip Silverman, youthful distance star of the Brooklyn Harriers A. A., won the annual Metropolitan A. A. U. junior cross-country championship, yesterday afternoon, at Van Cortland Park. Right up with the best from the start, the Brooklyn lad covered the six-mile course in the time of 31m. 33⅗s. to defeat Franklin T. Osgood '25, former Dartmouth College star representing the New York A. C., by 60 yards. It was Silverman's first attempt at the A. A. U. title.

JOHANN EMERGES VICTOR

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—By defeating Herbert Hammer in the final match of the 18.2 balkline billiards tournament here, yesterday, Joseph R. Johann, Class B champion, emerged the victor in the tourney with four victories without a defeat. Hammer was second with three victories and one defeat, and E. McGill third with a .500 percentage. Johann, playing 175 to Hammer's 250, won by the score of 175 to 218 in 25 innings. He had a high run of 45 and Hammer one of 47.

HOPPE ENTERS LEAGUE PLAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—W. F. Hoppe has entered the American Three-Cushion Billiard League, the first time in his long career that he has engaged in any title competition other than balkline. It was announced officially yesterday by the league directors that Hoppe had signed to represent the Strand Academy in league play this season. The schedule calls for 28 games for each of the eight franchise holders.

BRUCE CALDWELL IS NOT ELIGIBLE

Yale Star Played as Freshman at Brown

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Because four years ago he played two insignificant games of football as an obscure freshman at Brown University, the cheering tens of thousands at the Yale Bowl for the Eli-Princeton game on Saturday will not see the dashing play of one of the greatest halfbacks Yale football ever knew—Bruce Caldwell '28.

A tabulation of the games in which Caldwell has participated showed today that he played only three minutes against Harvard and not at all against Princeton in his three years of Yale varsity football. These are the only institutions with which Yale has the agreement barring athletes who transfer from other institutions for competition in the same branch of sport. For that reason there can be no taint on any of Yale's victories this year.

Yale athletic authorities who were prompt to verify and act upon the information concerning Caldwell first published in the Providence (R. I.) Bulletin, yesterday, bent their efforts today to discovering whether he ever played baseball at Brown. If so the ban will be extended to that sport, in which Caldwell is a star at second base.

At neither Harvard nor Princeton was there apparent any exultation over the prospective absence from the Eli backfield of the star. From Princeton, against whom Yale fans had expected to see Caldwell star Saturday, came expressions of regret on the part of student body and athletic authorities that he had been found ineligible.

Caldwell's eligibility has not been a matter of concern to Harvard, athletic authorities there said, and any decision that Yale might make would be acceptable "with perfect faith" to Harvard.

From both institutions it was made clear that neither Princeton nor Harvard had anything to do with the exposure of Caldwell's playing for Brown.

NORTH CAROLINA ON HARVARD'S SCHEDULE

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., will send its football team north to play Harvard University at Soldiers Field, Boston, Oct. 13, 1928, it was announced at Cambridge yesterday. This game fills the open date on the Crimson schedule, which is evenly divided between newcomers and old opponents. International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Mass., North Carolina, United States Military Academy of West Point, N. Y., and Lehigh University of Bethlehem, Pa., will be the new football opponents, at least in recent years.

Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania, College of the Holy Cross of Worcester, Mass., and Yale University will again face the Crimson eleven. The complete schedule for 1928 follows:

Oct. 6—International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Mass.; 13—University of North Carolina; 20—United States Military Academy; 27—Dartmouth College.

Nov. 3—Lehigh University; 10—University of Pennsylvania; 17—College of the Holy Cross of Worcester, Mass.; 24—Yale University at New Haven.

BETHLEHEM SIGNS NEW BACK

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 9—The management of the Bethlehem Steel Soccer Club has announced the signing of Hugh McLaughlin, a new back, who played with Queens of the South of Scotland. He will probably be paired with Allan, while McDonald will go back to the half-back line with Carnihan and MacGregor. Barrie, it is understood, will be out for another two weeks. However, McMeekin is ready for service.

TABERSKI TO MEET NATALIE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—After once abandoning the possibility of an agreement on a place to play, F. J. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., world's champion at pocket billiards, has met the demands of Pasquale Natalie of Baltimore, challenger. They are to play for the title in Chicago, Nov. 21, 22 and 23, at Mussey's Amphitheater, in a 450-point match with three blocks of 150 each.

FLOOD WILL NOT HALT FOOTBALL

HANOVER, N. H., Nov 7 (AP)—Due to the difficulty of reaching Hanover owing to flood conditions Cornell University authorities have advised the Dartmouth Athletic Council they would not attempt to bring the Red and White soccer and cross-country teams here for contests on Friday and Saturday. Gilmour Dobie's football charges, 42 strong, will come to Hanover, however.

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

Brooklyn 2, New York Nationals 2.
New York Giants 3, Newark 1.

Followers Expect Illinois to Finish Race Undefeated

Team Plays Chicago This Week-End and Ohio State Next—Maroon Football Supporters Believe Strength of Illini Is More Apparent Than Real

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st	P.C.
Illinois	3	0	0	35	6	1.000
Minnesota ..	2	1	0	65	21	1.000
Michigan ...	3	0	1	49	14	.667
Chicago	2	0	2	27	33	.500
Ohio State ..	2	0	2	39	53	.500
Northwest'n	1	0	2	31	38	.333
Wisconsin...	1	0	2	19	33	.333
Purdue	1	0	2	30	25	.333
Indiana	0	1	1	14	27	.000
Iowa	0	0	3	6	65	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—If University of Illinois has the strength its friends believe as indicated by its three circuit victories, it should defeat University of Chicago this Saturday and Ohio State the following week, closing its season undefeated in the Intercollegiate Conference football campaign. If the strength of Illinois is more apparent than real, as some of the Maroon supporters point out, then Chicago has a good chance to scramble the title race. Either way, the game at Champaign, Ill., this Saturday claims precedence over six other games in which "Big Ten" teams perform.

Two other Conference games involve elevens which have lost two or more engagements and are therefore assigned to the second division. In these affairs, University of Iowa, loser of three, invades University of Wisconsin, winner once and loser twice, at Madison, Wis., while Indiana University, tying one and losing one, assails Northwestern University, once a winner and twice a loser, at Evanston, Ill.

University of Michigan, which regained its winning stride last Saturday, receives the United States Naval Academy at Ann Arbor, in what promises to be an 87,000 capacity attraction. University of Minnesota, twice a winner and tied but undefeated, receives Drake University at Minneapolis.

Purdue Plays Outsider

Purdue University, which won its first Conference game last week, is to take on Franklin College at Lafayette, while Ohio State University prepares for Illinois by taking a workout with the weaker Denison College eleven.

In calculating the strength of Illinois for the Chicago game, it is pointed out that Coach R. C. Zuppke's eleven defeated Iowa last week by only a 14-to-0 score, whereas Minnesota beat the Hawkeys, 38 to 0. The earlier Illini victory over Northwestern, 7 to 6, was scored with the star Wildcat fullback, L. L. Lewis '28, out of the last half of the game. In a similar situation Purdue defeated Northwestern last week, 18 to 6. Illinois then defeated Michigan, 14 to 0, with L. M. Gilbert '28, star halfback, out of the game. Last week when Michigan defeated Chicago, 14 to 0, Gilbert was an outstanding star, contributing to both touchdowns and after points, so it may be assumed that Gilbert would have made a difference in the Illinois game.

Nevertheless, Illinois must have some positive assets, and a victory over Chicago Saturday might prove this to the satisfaction of everybody. Brilliant in no particular, the Illini appear to be well-balanced and steady. They are reported to be in the best of condition for the Chicago game. If Illini has an individual star, he is Capt. Robert Reitsch '28, center, who played up to form against Iowa. A new fast back was revealed when F. H. Walker '30 dashed 55 yards through an open field for a touchdown.

It is to be hoped that Capt. K. A. Rouse '28 center, can be used by Chicago against Illinois. How much he means to the Maroon defense was shown when Michigan found it could do nothing until he was taken out in the third period. Rouse on defense is the Maroon field general. He plays a loose center, taking a position behind the fullback several yards from the scrimmage line. As he sizes up the play, he either holds this position, as on a line plunge, or sends the fullback out to the flank and handles the position of center and defensive fullback alone when it looks like a wide slant or a pass. With Rouse out of the line, the Wolverines smashed the Chicago forward wall for five yards at a turn.

The Maroons held on their three-yard line, but a lateral pass caught them napping for the first touchdown. The second touchdown came on a 27-yard forward pass over the goal after the Wolverines had again smashed the line for repeated gains and drawn up the secondary defense. Before Rouse went out the Michigan passes were intercepted, knocked down, or the receiver tackled in his tracks, due to the defensive generalship of Rouse. He will be indispensable against Illinois. The latter won, 7 to 0, a year ago.

If Indiana is to win a "Big Ten" game this season it should do it next Saturday. The Northwestern eleven has slipped from the heights of championship possibilities to a low ebb in fortune and may not be able to regain its full powers before the final game. The Hoosiers, on the other hand, had a good time last week, defeating Michigan State College, 33 to 7. John W. Magnabosco '30, fullback, is taking a more prominent part in the play of the Hoosiers, throwing and receiving passes and kicking after points. Passes earned most of the touchdowns for Coach H. O. Page's eleven, and Northwestern will need to consider this fact. The Wildcats won, 20 to 0, and 21 to 0, in two Hoosier encounters last year.

May Furnish Surprise

Though losing three "Big Ten" games, Iowa may furnish a surprise against Wisconsin. The latter, using second-string players mostly, won a 20-to-2 victory over Grinnell College last week and should be in good shape for Iowa. Coach B. E. Ingwerson should be able to bring his Hawkeys to a new level of effort this week and give Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's Badgers a real battle. The Iowa team has shown power outside the Conference and may yet display some of it inside. Last year the Badgers won, 20 to 10.

Michigan's powerful line will be hard for the Midshipmen to stop at Ann Arbor. They are fast-charging, aggressive players, often pushing back the opposing wall on a solid front and all the backs have to do is follow them closely. When this line once gets the upper hand, then the Wolverine forward passes, Gilbert to B. G. Oosterbaan '28, or the other way around, begin to work. Another star overshadowed by this brilliant pair, but deserving of equal credit for the victory over Chicago, is G. E. Rich '28, veteran fullback. His line plunging was powerful and consistent, and his defensive play was almost on a par with that of Rouse of Chicago.

The removal of Rich late in the game made a big difference in the Michigan defense, both on the line and against passes. Annapolis last week defeated West Virginia Wesleyan, 26 to 0, an affair that was obviously a breathing spell in preparation for Michigan. The Midshipmen defeated Michigan, 10 to 0, last year when the Wolverines won all their other contests.

Again showing power, Minnesota, by holding University of Notre Dame to a 7-to-7 tie last week, strengthened its position in the middle western as well as national football situation. The Gophers should be favored over Drake, which was defeated, 7 to 0, by Iowa State College last Saturday. The game with Coach K. K. Rockne's eleven was played in a snowstorm and near blizzard that made the best of technique impossible, but H. W. Joesting '28, star fullback, performed as usual for the Gophers and tossed the pass on which Leonard Walsh '29, substitute guard, scored the Minnesota touchdown. Coach C. W. Spears tried a little strategy by starting a second-string line-up, but Coach Rockne was not to be outdone at his own finesse, inserting a regular line and a substitute backfield, thereby scoring early on the Gophers. After Drake, the Minnesota team plays Michigan.

SIDELINES

THE loss of Bruce Caldwell '28 is unfortunate for Yale at this time, but it is safe to say that both Princeton and Harvard, Yale's next opponents would much prefer that Caldwell could play, for victory now by one of the other would be somewhat dimmed by the Yale star's ineligibility.

Boston University and St. John's Engineering School will use the play system in their contest Saturday. Those who do not advocate or care for the play system had better devise a means of speeding up the other game, for many of this fall's games are taking too much time.

John J. Garvey '29 of Yale has a real opening offered him by the absence of Caldwell. He had been called Caldwell's understudy and now he must play the original part with two of the season's most important games still to be played. It is quite an assignment.

Princeton will be primed to the utmost for this Yale game. Coach W. W. Roper has had his men undergoing practice daily in absolute secrecy. One thing Princeton should not have and that is overconfidence. Too many times have the Tigers faced Yale as favorite, only to taste defeat.

M. A. Cheek '26, captain of the 1925 Harvard eleven, is coaching the Phillips Exeter Academy backfield, for its coming game with Andover Saturday.

New York University has a hard assignment for Saturday with the Penn State eleven. The New Yorkers seemingly rate Penn State as favorite. Frank X. Briante '28 will have his work cut out for him in trying to add yardage to his season total through the Penn State line.

Western Conference Scores

MICHIGAN		NORTHWESTERN	
33-Ohio Wesly.	0	47-So. Dakota..	2
21-Mich. State..	0	13-Utah	6
14-Wisconsin ..	0	19-Ohio State..	13
21-Ohio State..	0	6-Illinois	7
0-Illinois	14	19-Missouri	34
14-Chicago	0	6-Purdue	18
103	14	110	80

WISCONSIN		MINNESOTA	
31-Cornell Col..	6	57-No. Dakota.	10
26-Kansas	6	40-Okla. A.&M.	0
0-Michigan ...	14	14-Indiana	14
12-Purdue	6	38-Iowa	0
7-Minnesota ..	13	13-Wisconsin ..	7
20-Grinnell	2	7-Notre Dame.	7
96	47	169	38

CHICAGO		IOWA	
7-Oklahoma ..	13	32-Monmouth..	6
13-Indiana	0	6-Ohio State...	13
7-Purdue	6	38-Wabash	0
13-Pennsylvania	7	0-Minnesota ..	38
7-Ohio State...	13	15-Denver	0
0-Michigan ...	14	0-Illinois	14
47	53	91	71

ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
19-Bradley	0	31-Wittenberg..	0
58-Butler	0	13-Iowa	6
12-Iowa State..	12	13-Northwest'n	19
7-Northwest'n	6	0-Michigan ...	21
14-Michigan ...	0	13-Chicago	7
14-Iowa	0	0-Princeton ..	20
124	18	70	73

PURDUE		INDIANA	
15-De Pauw ...	0	21-Kentucky ...	0
19-Harvard	0	0-Chicago	13
6-Chicago	7	14-Minnesota ..	14
6-Wisconsin ..	12	6-Notre Dame.	19
39-Montana St.	7	6-Harvard ...	26
18-Northwest'n	6	33-Michigan St.	7
103	32	80	79

SCHULMERICH IS COACHING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Edward Schulmerich '27, former Oregon Agricultural College football and baseball star, is coaching football at Harrisburg, Ore. He is doing this work not as a regular occupation, but to fill in time until baseball training opens, when he will report back to the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League. Schulmerich played the last half of the 1927 season with the Los Angeles nine and was hitting well above .300 at the end of the season. He plays center field. Schulmerich is doing well with his limited football material at Harrisburg. On two successive days his team played and won from Springfield High School and then fought the strong Eugene High School to a tie.

BROWNE SUCCEEDS DR. LEE

Gilbert G. Browne '10 has been appointed to succeed Dr. Roger I. Lee '02 as an alumni member of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University.

Organization of U. S. Olympic Committee Is Expected Soon

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The dove of peace is about to settle over the organization of the American Olympic Committee again, bringing together the warring groups of athletic interests that split apart exactly a year ago and furnishing a harmonious background for the Nation's entry into the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

To all intents and purposes, the breach already has been healed between these rival groups, one headed by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States as the controlling factor in the American Olympic organization, and the other led by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It has been brought about by acceptance by the executive powers of the N. C. A. A. and its allies of an invitation to join in the Olympic work, extended by the new president of the Olympic Committee, Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur of Baltimore.

The success of peace maneuvers, although known to have been under way for some time, was disclosed yesterday for the first time in connection with a call for the annual meeting of the N. C. A. A. in New York, Dec. 29, issued by Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, the president. General Pierce's notice to members contained this significant paragraph:

"An invitation of the president, Maj.-Gen. MacArthur of the American Olympic Committee, which has in charge the participation of the United States in the Olympic games of 1928, has been accepted by the executive committee of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, the Young Men's Christian Association, National Collegiate Athletic Association and the authorized representatives of the Navy, Marine Corps and Western Conference, to join in the work. This acceptance for the N. C. A. A. is subject to the approval of the delegates present at the twenty-second annual convention."

Apparently it has taken a pair of military men to clear away previously existing differences and put the combined shoulders of America's athletic groups once more behind the Olympic wheel. There seems little doubt that the convention of the N. C. A. A., as well as of other groups, will back up the peace pact negotiated by their executives.

Controversy over matters of inter national athletic policy and control of the Olympic organization caused the split last year between the A. A. U. and N. C. A. A. The latter opposed bitterly the election of William C. Prout of Boston to the presidency of the Olympic Association. The rift widened when the N. C. A. A. and its allies, chief among them the Y. M. C. A., Western Conference "Big Ten," and N. A. A. F., withdrew all support from the Olympic body. But the situation changed suddenly with the passing of Mr. Prout, long a vital force in the affairs of the A. A. U., and his successor, General MacArthur, lost no time in opening the negotiations that have restored national harmony.

The terms of peace have not been disclosed, but it is assumed they will include adequate representation on the Olympic Committee of the N. C. A. A. and its allied bodies and a consequent voice in Olympic affairs, even though it is not a controlling voice.

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Fashions and Crafts

The Indispensable Touch of Embroidery in English Frocks

London
Special Correspondence

THE majority of the season's frocks, whether for sports, afternoon, or evening wear, show, so far as English fashions are concerned, an individualistic touch of trimming generally in the form of embroidery. Failing any actual trimming, a contrast is afforded by the use of two materials, one for the top, the other for the skirt. In sports clothes a striped jumper may surmount a skirt of plain material, and in an afternoon frock or three-piece suit the bodice and sleeves may be of crêpe-de-chine with an invisibly joined skirt of rep or even tweed.

These points were brought out at an interesting dress show at a model house. An amusing decoration on the front of the jumper of a rose-colored jersey sports frock was a needlework picture worked in angora wools showing the figure of a girl skating. The jumper and sleeves were finished off with a little border of white angora.

Delightfully quaint were the bands of trimming which decorated the front, pockets and cuffs of another sports suit made of gray stockingette. The bands were formed of little horizontal rows worked on the material, one above the other, of short wool fringes in shades of green and white. Another delightful effect was given by bands of wool embroidery, in lines of brilliant Hungarian colors alternated with gold, edging the coat and cuffs of a natural kasha suit.

Individualistic Touches

A good many gray sports suits were seen. The individualistic touch was supplied to a stockingette suit in this color by bands coming down almost to the elbow on the pockets worked in a simple geometrical design in bright red wool.

Angora kasha, a mixture of these two materials, is one of the new fabrics seen much in England, and a frock of this was accompanied by a scarf of the same textile, embroidered at the ends for a considerable depth in two shades of blue wool and fringed with the blue.

It is most amusing how materials of quite different characters are being made to imitate each other. Jersey velvet in amethyst, for instance, made a charming three-piece suit. The jumper was bordered with tiny folds like narrow braids of the same fabric in jade, pink, navy, mauve and gray, while on the pockets was a jolly little appliqué acorn design in the same pastel shades. One thought what an attractive note could be added to her sports clothes by the woman sufficiently natty with her needle to carry these finishing touches out in a workmanlike way. It should be noted, however, that such touches badly done spoil rather than improve a frock.

The latest idea in England is a real Cumberland tweed made to imitate a woven fabric. A skirt of this in tan joined invisibly at the hip line with a top of crêpe de Chine to match, and belted with a very narrow suede belt, made a smart ensemble accompanied by a long coat of the tweed.

Braid Allied With Embroidery

Fine silk braid is used but closely allied with silk stitchery to form embroidered effects. A beautiful example was a navy chiffon frock, the skirt covered with downward lines of braid connected with hand darning in silk. A navy crêpe de Chine afternoon dress had a wide band of scalloped lace, made of narrow silk braid to match, edging the skirt at the sides, while the lower part of the full bishop sleeves and the wide vest were of pale pink crêpe de Chine decorated with a similar braid lace in pink.

A very chic woman watching the procession of mannequins exclaimed as a simple little black marocain toilette appeared: "That is my frock!" Its unique feature was a little shoulder cape with a long end that when reversed for wear in the house revealed a most becoming under-side, half white and half pale pink, to match the little turnover collar.

The use of a simple large daisy stitch in several shades of mauve wool arranged in bands tapering from shoulder to waist on a mauve satin beauté afternoon frock was very effective, and another example of dainty hand embroidery was a girl's frock of pale blue georgette with a pleated skirt and sleeveless jumper of velvet with a band of rosebuds around it and scattered rosebuds embroidered on the front.

Two Types of Evening Dress

Two quite opposite styles of evening dress prevail at present in England, each demanding a totally different treatment in the way of trimming. There are the diaphanous frocks of chiffon decorated often with nothing but flying panels and pointed draperies of their own material which fall from waist or shoulder in uneven lengths. These sometimes have the corsage from hip to bust embroidered so finely with diamanté that at a distance it looks like a mere powdering of tiny sparkling dewdrops.

Then there are the picture frocks, hooped on the hips with short skirts of satin or crêpe de Chine wreathed with bands of silver or appliqué flower embroideries, and with deep hems of georgette coming to the ankles. One of the loveliest of these was in palest pink satin beauté with a border design on the skirt of bunches of little pink roses in georgette with leaves of silver tissue above a hem of georgette. A similar dress in black taffeta with the embroidery in silver and a hem to the ankles of fine black lace was also charming. Perhaps the most beautiful of all was a gown that looked as though it and its wearer might have stepped out of a picture in some ancestral hall. It was of primrose crêpe de Chine, the lower part of the skirt was in satin with a wreath of flowers embroidered in silver running diagonally from back to front. This opened a tiny bit in front to show, as the wearer moved, a petticoat of silver tissue.



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Cleaning the Sewing Machine

To get the best out of a sewing machine it needs to be frequently cleaned—almost as often as a typewriter.

Paraffin oil and absorbent cotton are the best mediums to use when cleaning the machine. First of all, moisten all the bearings and metal parts with the paraffin, running the machine rapidly for a few minutes. Then wipe off all the liquid with the absorbent cotton, following up this treatment with a good lubricator. If, when finished, a hand-machine stands on the hearth before the fire for about an hour, experience proves that it runs all the better.

To prevent stopping work when the sewing machine belt is loose and there is no time to cut it off, try this temporary remedy: Slip a couple of large rubber bands over the small wheel, and the belt will be firmly held until the work in hand is finished and there is time for permanent repairs to be made. When the sewing machine needle turns blunt or refuses to work well, try this: Take a piece of fine sandpaper and stitch for three or four inches and the needle will be sharpened. Then to complete the process, burn the needle in the flame of a match for a minute or two, holding it with a pair of nutcrackers if the pincers are lost.

To remove drops of machine oil, rub hard over the spot and leave the article standing for three or four hours. Then wash with soap and cold water followed by warm. Should the fabric spotted be white, try dampening the spots with undiluted ammonia. Then wash with white soap, first in cold, then in hot water.

Where a good deal of household sewing accumulates, a convenient contrivance is a pincushion fastened to the top part of the machine arm. It is easily made by winding several thicknesses of flannel round the arm and fastening it in the same place with a few stitches. This cushion is always in place and saves the time and annoyance of having to stop work to search for a pin or needle.

In Making Children's Clothes

BEFORE throwing away a worn-out, ready-made underwaist, remove the metal pieces for holding the stocking supporters. Slip through the loop at the top of each a fold of stout muslin about two inches long and as wide as the loop, fold one end over the other and stitch securely in place on the home-made muslin underwaist to keep the supporters from tearing holes in that. Lacking these little metal tubes, tiny white eyes may be sewed about an inch apart on the waistband where the supporters must be pinned. Put through two such eyes, the cloth will not be torn out so quickly.

Bands of unbleached muslin hold buttonholes much longer than do those of the bleached material. A piece of shrunken goods, reserved for this purpose only, is a big help to the busy mother. If possible, use the compactly woven selvage for one edge of such bands.

When bands or belts must be pieced, do it on the bias so the fold will not make it clumsy. Dress belts and folds on the front of gowns that simulate belts are best made of a crosswise fold of the material instead of one cut lengthwise. The crosswise fold molds better to the figure without wrinkling and it does not shrink as much when it is washed.

If the pattern of the material will allow, it is generally a good idea to cut clothes for growing children crosswise of the goods instead of lengthwise. Shrinking then comes in the width instead of the length of the garments. If the cloth is shrunk before being made up, the shrinking in later washings will be quite unnoticeable.

Shrinking Without Mussing

To shrink wash material without ironing, unroll it as it is removed from the package and, without unfolding it at all, lay the cloth in the bath tub or another large receptacle that will not rust, and cover it with warm water. Some women add a handful of salt to help set the color. Leave it 2 or 3 hours because it generally takes about as long as that for new material to become thoroughly wet through. Lift the cloth out and pin it, still folded and without the least wringing, to the clothesline where there is a stiff breeze. When the cloth is dry it will look as if it had just come from the store, but it is all shrunk and ready for use.

Some women make garments from unshrunken material finishing all but the hem, then dip them into the salt water and hang them out to dry. This method requires a final pressing of the goods and the turning and finishing of the hem before the garment can be worn. Some mothers also allow for a one-inch tuck on the under side of the hem and they let this out before the dress is laundered.

Finishing

Women who find it hard to sew often profit by finishing sleeves, belt, pockets, collar and such small pieces before starting on the main part of the garment. The finishing seems to do itself after that.

When using shirring or smocking as a trimming for children's dresses, it is a good plan to use a net backing and catch it with easy threads along the lines of shirring. When embroidery is done over the smocking, many of the stitches may go into the net, so making other fastening unnecessary in the completed work.

Bloomers and Slips

Little girls' bloomers may well be made as high in the front as in the back, then they may be worn either way around. This distributes the wear on the garment so it lasts longer and it also simplifies the little girl's dressing.

An elastic corset lace is better for bloomers and boys' blouses than common elastic. It will withstand without stretching a whole summer's washing.

In making slips, it is economy to put a large tuck in the bottom, and to double either the front or the back panel to the depth of about 10 inches to make the garment shadow proof. When the back breadth begins to show wear on the slip becomes thin under the arms, the straps may be removed, the tuck let out and the worn top cut off. By refinishing the top turning the front around so that will be the back, and replacing the straps, one can get as much wear again from the garment at the cost of only a few minutes of time.

Riveted buttons on ready-made overalls when they pull out may be replaced by similar buttons from an old pair. Cut the button to be substituted with about a two-inch square of material attached to it. Push the button into the hole left by the one that pulled out, leaving the patch on the wrong side of the garment. Stitch the patch securely to the garment, either on the machine or by hand. Unless the hole left by the former button was pretty big, it need not be overcast to the patch on the right side.

A Few Points on the Technique of Appliqué Work

APPLIQUÉ work is now such a fashionable decoration for garments, hats and small accessories that home dressmakers and milliners are carefully observing models displayed in the shops, to see how this trimming is done.

The process is the same as with the "sew-ons" used for children's garments, with the exception that the designs are entirely different and the materials more elaborate. An important detail, and, unfortunately, one to which little attention is called, is the manner of cutting out the design to be applied. As the decorations for sports hats and garments are often cut from fabrics with a heavy pile or nap, the outlining of the design must always be done on the wrong side of the goods, which usually offers a smooth surface, easily marked. The fabric to be applied should be laid wrong side up on a firm, flat surface and fastened in place with pins or thumb tacks. The design is then fastened on the material in like manner and the outline marked. In cutting fur or any of the fur fabrics, a razor blade is better than scissors.

This method of cutting from the reverse side applies to the shaping of collars, cuffs and bands for trimming, where points and curves are called for by the pattern and a clearly drawn outline would be difficult to accomplish on the right side of the fabric.

After cutting, the pieces should be lightly shaken apart and handled carefully until safely basted in place. Goods of the furry type, as well as velvets, are the easiest to apply, as the stitches sink into the nap and are almost invisible. After the design has been hemmed or blindstitched onto the article to be so decorated, it is well to take a pin and loosen the edges where the nap may have been caught in with the stitches. Sometimes cotton batting is pushed in under the design when partly sewed down, making the appliqué effect more pronounced. This gives a richer appearance, especially with velvets and fur fabrics.

Materials of the other extreme, either diaphanous or sleazy, are popular for appliqué decorations on lace, georgette, crêpe and other lightweight fabrics. The cutting of these is a design requires an entirely different procedure. Experts in this work advise the amateur to baste the material for the design on tissue paper, cut the fabric and the paper together, and keep the two attached until the edge finish is completed. Buttonholing, close blanket-stitching or fine overcasting in self-color is a good way to prepare the edge for application, and this can be done through both the paper and the fabric. This makes the preliminary work easy to handle and it can be picked up at odd moments, like embroidery.

Designs of leaves, conventionalized flowers and the like can be attached to the garment or hat by outlining in heavy silk, the line of stitching forming the veins in the leaves and the centers of the flowers. Sometimes motifs are to be found in brocaded materials which will serve the purpose without other design and require only cutting out and applying. Anything from a felt sports hat to a filmy evening dress may be suitably decorated in this way and the materials for the applied designs are often to be found in the family collection of odds and ends.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Britain Takes the Stand

A Review by H. WILSON HARRIS

British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914. Volumes I and II. London: H. M. Stationery Office. 10s. 6d. net each.

THE British Foreign Office, like the German Foreign Office, has begun its "revelations" on the origin of the World War. By instruction of the Foreign Secretary it has thrown its archives open to two distinguished historians, Dr. G. P. Gooch and Maj. Harold Temperley, authorizing them to extract from the most secret records any documents which in their view have a bearing, however remote, on the outbreak of war in 1914.

The first fruits of the labors of the historians, consisting of a selection from Foreign Office papers covering the period 1898 to 1904, are contained in two large volumes, just published through the official agency, the Stationery Office. Eleven volumes in all will see the light, compared with the 40 which the German investigators have required to complete their work.

Full of Interest

From whatever angle they are viewed, these dispatches from the Foreign Office to its ambassadors abroad, from ambassadors to the Foreign Office, from the Foreign Secretary to the Prime Minister and from Prime Minister to Foreign Secretary, are full of interest at every point. Curious little human touches find an unexpected place in some stilted and formal dispatch. The British Ambassador at Berlin, for example, mentions that the Kaiser when dining with his Foreign Minister instead of discussing the new naval law, as expected, would talk of nothing but the education of children and the humor of Mark Twain and Bret Harte.

Baron Holstein, the head of the German Foreign Office, concludes a letter to Sir Valentine Chirol—a personal letter it is true—with the observation, "Hoping that during the holidays you achieved a mark at ping-pong, which I understand to be the sensation of the hour." And throwing light on the circumstances in which diplomatic conversations are sometimes conducted, Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, mentions how a discussion on Chinese questions with the German Emperor during a visit of the latter to King Edward at Sandringham, Eng., was abruptly brought to a close because "at this point His Imperial Majesty was summoned to take his place at the end of one of the Sandringham coverts."

Another point of interest is the series of comments penciled by King Edward VII on many of the documents submitted to him. One of these is an expression of disapproval of the language used by the German Ambassador in London in conversation with the British Foreign Minister. Another expresses warm approval of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the King declaring, in his curious German handwriting, that he "considers it most important that we should give Japan our hearty support on all occasions when it is possible to do so." The draft of the British agreement with France in 1904 was evidently studied closely by the King, who at more than one point ran his pen through certain words and persuaded the Foreign Secretary to substitute others.

The documents now given to the public contain many new facts. The disclosures may not be startling, but some of them are of considerable importance. It has never before been known, for example, whether the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement in 1902 were opened on the initiative of Great Britain or of Japan, or whether it was France or Britain that made the first move toward the Anglo-French Entente of 1904. It is now clear that in neither case was the initiative taken by Great Britain. The British Foreign Minister, Lord Lansdowne, was sounded regarding the one agreement by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, in 1901, and on the other by M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, when the latter was visiting London in 1903.

Trend of British Policy

These are perhaps disclosures which concern historians more than the common citizen. There is a wider interest in the light thrown on the general trend of British policy at the end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth. The German investigators have sought the origins of the war as far back as 1870. The British are content to begin at 1898, choosing that year because it was then for the first time that a section of the British Cabinet began to feel that Great Britain's position of "splendid isolation" was no longer possible and to cast about for friends in Europe.

Curiously enough—and this is a new disclosure—the first approach by Great Britain was to Tsarist Russia, with whom an arrangement regarding spheres of interest in China was sought in 1898, the negotiations finally breaking down through British disapproval of Russia's action in seizing Port Arthur. Simultaneously Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, was conducting personal but extremely important negotiations with the German representative in London aiming at nothing less than a definite Anglo-German alliance. The plan did not materialize, but three years later, in 1901, official conversations directed to the same end took place in London. Germany, however, wanted Great Britain definitely to enter the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy) and Lord Lansdowne apprehended that that would involve entanglements, such as the British Parliament would never tolerate, in distant quarrels. Two possible accords, with Russia and with Germany, therefore failed.

Two that succeeded were with Japan and France. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded in 1902, renewed in 1905 and 1910, and under its terms Japan entered the war as ally of England in 1914, the agreement continuing till it was superseded at the Washington Conference of 1921-1922 by the broader Four-Power Pacific Pact, in which the United States and France are included.

The agreement with France represented a firm and necessary resolve by statesmen on both sides of the Channel that disputes, mostly over colonial questions, which brought the two countries to the verge of war more than once in the years in question, should be settled by peaceful means. That was achieved and the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904, like the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 1902, had its ultimate effect in 1914, when the two countries entered the World War together.

References to the United States

On certain lesser matters the diplomatic papers cast an interesting sidelight. Though direct references to the United States are few, those that do occur are often significant. Thus when, in 1901, the head of the British Foreign Office was drawing up a draft convention as a basis for an Anglo-German alliance, he carefully inserted an article to the effect that "This convention shall not apply to questions on the American Continent nor bind either high contracting party to join in hostilities against the United States of America." It will be remembered that a similar clause was inserted in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty.

Again, when Germany and Britain were discussing joint action against Venezuela in 1902 the question naturally arose of what the United States would say to a pacific blockade of the South American Republic by the two European powers. Count Metternich, the German Ambassador, stated that the German Government had discussed the possibility with the United States, which raised no difficulties. Lord Lansdowne, however, fought shy of the proposal and when drastic measures were in fact taken by German gunboats against Venezuelan ships, the British Ambassador at Washington sent repeated warnings that American feeling against Germany was running so high that association with that country was doing Great Britain definite harm.

One other incident, of no great importance in itself, rather graphically related in a dispatch from a British naval officer, was the difference which arose between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral von Diederichs during the American blockade of Manila in the Spanish-American War. The British officer in question, Captain Chichester, fully upheld the American commander against the German complaint that the admiral had compelled a German cruiser to heave to and give an account of herself. The attitude of Germany as neutral toward America as belligerent is interesting in the light of later events.

Finally, perhaps the most entertaining disclosure in these extraordinarily interesting volumes is contained in a statement made by the secretary of the Sultan of Turkey to the British Ambassador at Constantinople in 1902 to the effect that the Sultan had offered to send 10,000 soldiers, or if necessary a whole army corps of his best troops, to South Africa to assist Great Britain in the Boer War. His Majesty appears to have been a little disappointed that the offer was declined with thanks.

So This Was Paris

An American Lady in Paris: The Diary of Mrs. John Mayo. Edited by Mary Mayo Crenshaw. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

A VISIT to Paris 99 years ago was a big event in any American's life. The passage from New York to Havre had to be made in a sailing vessel. (The Savannah, under steam and sail, had made the crossing from Savannah to Liverpool in 1819, but it was not until 1838 that the Atlantic was crossed under steam alone.) Compared with the great steamers of today, the sailing vessels were small and uncomfortable, and the voyage considered hazardous. One can imagine how eagerly waited for and how interesting when received letters from travelers in France must have been to their friends left behind. A diary that could be read by many was well worth writing.

It is from such a diary that the material for this book is taken, the actual account supplemented by pertinent footnotes signed H. M. R. The initials stand for the name of Harriet Mayo Richards, who transcribed the faded and delicate writing of the diarylist, and to whom Mrs. Crenshaw has dedicated her book.

Mrs. Mayo began her diary the day she sailed from New York, July 1, 1826, a passenger on the new Charlemagne. H. M. R. adds that this vessel was one of the packet ships which were the pride of New York at the time. It had a capacity of 460 tons, a great ship for those days, and a fast one, making the trip to Havre in 21 days.

Lively Interest

Mrs. Mayo seems to have had a lively interest in everything going on 'round her, but she earnestly advises, in her diary, against the choice of a new ship for a long voyage. The captain, she says, cannot know his vessel's "trim." She and her party were annoyed by the tar and turpentine that had not been absorbed by the planks, and disturbed early in the morning by men directly over their heads scraping with sharp instruments to clear away the dried pitch.

Mrs. Mayo's party were her two daughters, Maria, wife of Gen. Winfield Scott, and Julia, wife of Dr. Robert H. Cabell of Richmond, Dr. Cabell himself and "the little girls," presumably the children of the Cabells. They found satisfactory lodgings in the Hotel de Rastadt, where they had three bedrooms, a large salon and antechamber on the first floor, with two rooms on the third floor for their "women." They took this furnished apartment for six months at 400 francs a month, and were not a little indignant when, at the beginning of the second month, they were told they would have to pay a hundred francs the month more. They tried to find other quarters, feeling they had been unjustly treated, but everywhere the rents seemed to have increased, and nowhere else were the rooms so spacious and pleasantly situated, so they stayed on at the Rastadt.

Mrs. Mayo mentions historical places they visited, such as the Petit Trianon in a corner of the park of the great Trianon. It was here that Marie Antoinette used to come to try to get away from her sorrows and her cares. Mrs. Mayo went through the little house that was the unfortunate Queen's playhouse and describes the milk-house where Marie Antoinette played dairymaid. The little house is still standing "to this day," she says—and so it is to this day, nearly 100 years later, and an American millionaire is about to restore it to what it was in the days of Marie Antionette. The diarist is at pains to describe the Trianon. She is very definite about its size and almost technical about its architecture, telling how each of its 80-foot fronts is decorated with the Corinthian order and crowned with a fine balustrade, the columns and pilasters fluted from top to bottom."

It is interesting to learn how great crowds were managed in those days. After the fête at Versailles, with 100,000 persons leaving in carriages and on foot, there was no disorder. The mounted and armed gendarmes were there. "They give their orders and obedience is implicit. No one disputes with the point of a bayonet."

Visits to Lafayette

The Americans made many visits to Lafayette, in Paris and at his place in the country, La Grange. Mrs. Mayo considered him a true democrat, and has much to say about the many evidences she found on all sides of his love for America and the American people. At La Grange, among his many paintings by famous artists, he had portraits of Washington, Franklin and other Americans. He had also, in one of his salons, a display of the colors of the ship that took him to America, and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. General Lafayette showed Mrs. Mayo and her party many courtesies, inviting them to soirées, seeing that they had invitations to a wedding in which they were greatly interested, and to other places where he thought they might like to go. He was present at a Fourth of July celebration given by the American colony in Paris, and made the principal speech.

Mrs. Mayo herself managed an invitation to meet the Duchesse d'Orléans, the Duke and his sister and his oldest son, the Duc de Chartres. She asked for it for her daughter, "the wife of General Scott of the United States Army," and herself. The audience was arranged, and is described by Mrs. Mayo.

The diary is well written. It is also well edited, and has several illustrations — authentic portraits that have been preserved by the Mayo family. The diarist herself was born in New Jersey. She was Abigail De Hart of Elizabethtown before her marriage to John Mayo of Richmond, son of a Burgess and member of the Virginia Conventions of 1775 and 1776.

Dr. Dolittle and "Quetch"

Doctor Dolittle's Garden, by Hugh Lofting. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

READERS of "Doctor Dolittle's Garden," Mr. Hugh Lofting's 1927 report of the doings of that well-known savant, will feel reasonably certain that there will be another report in 1928. At the conclusion of the present document the subject of this continuing and popular biography, already something of a traveler, is about to land on the moon. Mr. Lofting himself probably does not know what the learned, kindly and somewhat eccentric man will do there, but time and thought will no doubt supply this deficiency, and Stubbins has gone along to carry on as the doctor's Boswell. Suffice to say that the doctor's fame had somehow reached the moon and that a gigantic moth was sent to fetch him, descending in the garden that gives title to the present imaginative volume.

For the benefit of those who have come in late (as the radio announcers say) it may be stated that Mr. Lofting first wrote a book entitled "The Story of Doctor Dolittle," which was widely enjoyed, and then another, "The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle," which was not only widely enjoyed but also awarded the John Mayberry Medal for the "most distinguished contribution to American literature for children in 1922," and so on, continuing from year to year the doctor's biography as set forth by his assistant, Thomas Stubbins.

Although he was regarded by many residents in Puddleby-on-the-Marsh as something of a crank, none knew more about animals than Doctor Dolittle, which is not surprising when one realizes that nobody else has ever discovered how to carry on intelligent conversation with them. And so not only did the doctor surround himself with animals but his fame expanded among them. "Quetch," a dog who started out to "live his own life" in the present narrative, heard of him from another dog, and tells of the episode.

"'Doctor?—Club?' I asked. 'I don't follow you. What doctor?—What club?'

"Well," said my friend, "I don't just know where he lives, but almost any dog you meet seems to have heard of him. Dolittle is his name—lives somewhere down in the West Country, as far as I can make out. Must be a very remarkable person, from all reports. Has a club for dogs which is run by the dogs themselves. Certain rules, of course, but only those that the members realize are necessary and lay down. Why don't you try and find him?"

Which "Quetch" did, coming in time to be curator of the Dog Museum, notable for its showing of bones, prune stones, umbrella handles, door knobs, tin cans, top hats, horseshoes and other acquisitions of canine digging.

To the present reader (an adult) there is more entertainment in "Quetch's" story of his own adventures, between his setting out, a mere puppy with several old bones tied up in a red handkerchief, and his arrival, a dog of experience, at Doctor Dolittle's, than there is in the doctor's study of the language of insects and his flight to the moon on the giant moth. This may be a matter of taste, and perhaps, if he were still a child, he would be fascinated to know that the "chapter in the book which John Dolittle later completed on insect language was perhaps the most interesting in the whole work. For not only had this species a tremendously swift and condensed way of speaking, but its powers of observation were correspondingly quick." One almost suspects adult satire on research. But the book throughout has the Dolittle whimsicality and invention, and is, as usual, generously illustrated by the author.

Osbert Sitwell Reclaims

England Reclaimed, by Osbert Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d. net.

THE title of this delightful book has a special meaning which explains the poet's intention. The childhood memories of himself and his brother and sister to have been reclaimed from the limbo of oblivion, and in capturing with art some of the simple or queer people who now live only in an uncommonly sympathetic memory (as his brother Sacheverell did with "All Summer in a Day," and his sister, Edith, with "Colonel Fantock," "The Sleeping Beauty," and many another poem), Osbert Sitwell is in a sense reclaiming a part of an England which is passing away. He has lived under the spell of these gardeners, carpenters, homely housewives, sharp spinsters and stray odds and ends of people and customs. That experience, and his skill, which inspires respect, explains why one reads on and on, enthralled by the queer, lovable world of

The farmhand Tom, with his apple and turnip face

or "Old Mrs. Hague," the gardener's wife, who

Was not to be enclosed in any formulas.
She seems to stand upon a little mound
Of pansies,
Primroses,
And primulas,
And

If not upon this flower-sprinkled mound,
Then Mrs. Hague stood
Pressed in the narrow framework of her door,
And fills it to our minds for evermore.
Out of the slender gaps
Between the figure and its frame,
Was wafted the crusty, country odor
Of new bread.
Which was but one blossom of the hedges
That Mrs. Hague had planted.

Alas, it is impossible to quote and do justice to these inimitable little studies. From the above it is necessary to go on reading of the fences with which Mrs. Hague had carefully broken up her childless life: how "Monday was washing day, Tuesday was baking day, Wednesday h'Alfred 'as 'is dinner h'early. . . ." and so on; there was "strawberry jam in June and blackberry jelly in October. . . ."

Then of course we must hear about Alfred, the gardener, who would be discovered on the coldest winter day (for "Alfred is a master of paradox") within the "crystal transparency" of his hot-houses—a "Rajah Brooke of tropic isles," having dominion over the flora of prehistoric forests, dark jungles and foam-ringed archipelagoes far away.

Impartially he would distribute praise
Among his turbaned favourites,
Garish or unobtrusive:
"Them's a lovely thing," he would say,
Indicating a novel invisibility
From the juncture of the Blue and White Niles,
Or pointing out some gargantuan magenta blossom
Newly arrived from the impenetrable forests of Brazil,

"Them's a lovely new thing,"
And he muttered an incomprehensible spell
In horticultural Latin.

There is a beautiful poem called "Mary-Anne" which ought to be quoted entire; but several other pieces might claim as much, so what is the reviewer to do except beg the reader to get this book and enjoy it? If he could only exert a strong enough influence over the gentleman responsible for allotting valuable editorial space, how he would hold forth on "Mr. and Mrs. Goodbeare," especially the former, "who remembered remembering such a lot." And "Mr. and Mrs. Southern," of course, and ("All right, Mr. Editor!") and so on. And sudden breath-catching, vistaed visions of a rare beauty. . . .

R. L. MEGROZ.

"As Clever as Clever"

Now We Are Six, by A. A. Milne. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.

ANOTHER delightful volume — every bit as good as the earlier ones and as amusingly decorated by E. H. Shepard—about that important little "me," Christopher Robin, who, now he is six, sings out in his piping treble,

When I was One
I had just begun
When I was Two
I was nearly new.
When I was Three
I was hardly me.
When I was Four
I was not much more.
When I was Five
I was just alive.
But now I am Six, I'm as clever as clever.
So I think I'll be Six now for ever and ever.

And we must conclude that the secret of A. A. Milne's success lies in that last line: he has decided never to be more than Six. He has thus kept the child's wonder and inconsequence, its delight in springing surprises on the heavy grownups from its own intimate, capricious and serious world, peopled by Pinkle Purr, the kitten; John, the raindrop, who beat James, the other raindrop, in the race down the window pane, the ten pink toes of Timothy Tim, and the good Bear and the bad Bear and the Lord High Doodleum.

But it is curious that the majority of Christopher Robin's admirers are grownups, all amused by what is very serious business to Christopher; and all trying to recapture a secret many of them once had but have since lost—the secret of being Six and remaining Six.

It would perplex Christopher if I were to draw heavy grownup conclusions and morals from his chatter, but underneath the leafy sprightliness there is without doubt a hint of that great and enduring wonder that grows up with us, piping as thin as an elf-horn at first, and gradually widening and deepening into a lifetime's symphony of marveling. Till, hoping to solve the mystery in the early note, once more we go to Christopher as Elizabeth Ann went to Jennifer Jane, the doll:

And Jane, who didn't care much for speaking
Replied in her usual way by squeaking.
What did it mean? Well, to be quite candid
I don't know but Elizabeth Ann did!
Elizabeth Ann said softly, "Oh!
Thank you, Jennifer. Now I know."

To know you must be Six. (Capital S and all.)

V. S. P.

A Slavonic Bard

Pages from My Life, by Feodor Ivanovitch Chaliapin. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

FEODOR CHALIAPIN is first a Russian, and after that an artist. Throughout his career, which has wound its way from a peasant's hovel to fame and riches, this singer has never forgotten his fatherland. His greatest love in music is for the works of Moussorgsky, of Rimsky-Korsakoff, of Dargomijsky. It was Chaliapin who took "Boris Godounoff" to its first Parisian triumph, and to its still more remarkable success at La Scala, stronghold of Italian opera. Early in his stormy career, when the fashion for Russian music was not yet established, he placed songs by native writers on his programs. His own successes are indeed inextricably tied up with the success of Russian music.

Chaliapin felt drawn to music and the theater when a very young boy. The choir of his village church first opened musical vistas to him. An interested friend taught him to read the notes which made employment possible. Meanwhile his parents regarded with pleasure the singing which brought to the family income a few extra kopecks. But Feodor, enamored of the stage as well as of music, began to spend his pennies on theater tickets. There was no restraining the willful boy, and his parents decided on that most efficacious of remedies, work. The youngster, about 10 at the time, was apprenticed to a cobbler. Connections between master and employe were soon severed. There followed various occupations, all interspersed with brief attempts to become an actor. Feodor seemed not to care whether he could act or not, if only he might breathe the dusty air of a stage. He shifted scenery, ran errands, did menial work for the privilege of sharing the "artistic atmosphere."

A man's love for the theater does not make him a great actor any more than a love of music insures artistic success to a singer. There are troupers the world over who will never rise above the lower strata of the theater, yet who lavish on the unrequiting boards an unfailing affection. But if a love for the theater is not of itself a promise of success, it is indispensable to those who reach the heights. Chaliapin has both genius and a loving devotion to his work.

This Russian singing actor has some unusual facets. For example, there is an ineradicable trace of the peasant in the man and his work. He takes a joy in the simpler pleasures of life, in eating and drinking and working. His enormous frame is an outer indication of his sturdy forefathers who tilled the soil. The humblest being has importance and worth in his shrewd, kindly eyes. But the man is quite lacking in the reticences and evasions of polite society. Depending on one's point of view, he is either refreshingly naïve or a bit vulgar. At any rate, he is entertaining in this story of his career.

The homeliest anecdotes, with peasants or insignificant actors for their heroes, take on an air of charm as Chaliapin unfolds them. Little details make the events significant. An elastic memory travels back to childhood and youth with firm clarity and ease. Only those who watch the world with sharply observant eyes may boast such memories, and this keen watchfulness coupled with a fondness for detail emerges from the rambling pages of the book to stamp the singer himself.

Chaliapin has called his book "pages" from his life. He might as correctly have labeled it "anecdotes." The book flows along easily and quickly, and sounds as though it had been dictated rather than written by the singer. It smacks of rapid talk, yet is not chatty. Neither the paragraphs nor the chapters show the plannng of a literary craftsman, yet they are so stuffed with meaty incidents and descriptions that they draw the reader in their train. The Russian basso has by no means turned out a masterpiece of biography, but he has flavored with his own thoughts and outlook a readable and amusing volume.

C. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

Two Prophets—Their Contrasts and Their Unity

WHAT a delightful picture presents itself to us as we murmur the strange name, "Craigenputtock," for it brings to the American reader that time so long ago when genius met genius there among the hills. We can almost see the humble cottage in this lonely nook, and Thomas Carlyle, then practically unknown in the literary world, sitting with his wife at their meager repast. We can read signs of suffering upon his face; we feel somehow that he has met many difficulties, and we can almost sense his feeling that he is hopelessly stranded, waiting for something to happen—for some turning point. And looking further, we see such a "turning point" as he had sought, coming that Sunday afternoon in the visit of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose desire to study the social and spiritual phenomena of Europe and mainly to meet Carlyle, had been strong enough to bring him across the waters from America. Carlyle's few published works had struck a sympathetic note in the heart of this young man, who recognized his genius and thus sought this meeting among the hills of Craigenputtock. As we know, a lifelong friendship was formed that day as they strolled together, and when Emerson returned to America, it was to begin a correspondence of which Whipple justly says, "In richness and fullness of matter, there is nothing superior, nothing, one is prompted to say, equal to it in literary annals."

Nowhere else, in the works of either writer, are we brought so clearly face to face with the deep sympathies yet striking differences of these men. Perhaps to no other living writer was Emerson so drawn as to Carlyle, and each letter seemed to bind them closer together so that years afterward in the midst of his association with great men of London, Carlyle wrote, "I hear but one voice and that comes from Concord. Words cannot tell," he said, "how I prize the old friendship formed there on Craigenputtock Hill, or how deeply I have felt in all that Emerson has written, the same inspiring intelligence which shone about us when he came as a young man, and left with us a memory always cherished."

At this time, "Sartor Resartus" had been published in part in England but had not been accepted by the English people—they did not understand it nor did they know what to make of it. But Emerson, seeing the truth and humor, and genius in the lectures, asked Carlyle to send them to America, and he published them there, himself furnishing the preface. In America, they met with such universal approval and were followed by such enthusiastic appeal for more, that in 1838 Emerson collected more essays and writings and published them in book form, although these had never been put before the reading public of England. With the general acceptance of Carlyle's works in America, England began then to take them up and Carlyle's popularity was assured. This was the beginning too, of Emerson's literary career, for in 1841 Carlyle introduced him to England by a book of essays with a preface by himself, a preface "so memorable, so characteristic of Carlyle, so justly appreciative of Emerson" that the latter's fame grew more rapidly in England than in America, just as Carlyle's had grown more quickly in the United States. Thus each acted generally as literary agent for the other in their respective countries.

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Fourteen years after their first meeting, Emerson went again to England and this time visited Carlyle in his London home. Again, they spent many happy hours by the fireside or wandering about, but as the weeks went on, differences in temperament and opinion, which had not been discovered as younger men, began to make themselves manifest. And yet, in spite of their political, personal and philosophical differences, their mutual admiration and affection endured, and as Carlyle wrote to Emerson on his return to America, "Though I see well enough what a great deep cleft divides us, in our ways of practically looking at this world, I see also, where are the rock strata, miles deep—united again."

As has been generally recognized, both Carlyle and Emerson owed much to Germany, Carlyle directly to Schiller, Goethe, Schelling and Richter, and Emerson indirectly through Coleridge and even through Carlyle himself; in fact, it was Carlyle's close relationship with Goethe that first attracted Emerson. "He is almost more at home in our literature than ourselves," said Goethe of Carlyle. Yet it is Emerson who is the more like Goethe. He believed in the mass of people and in their present progress as did Goethe, he loved nature, art, poetry as did Goethe and above all he found a keen enjoyment in living. Carlyle, on the other hand, went back to the prophets and too often went against the prophets sent to his own generation. He did not appreciate the art of poetry and he was not a great nature lover. Yet, he knew and loved the German literature; we find that characteristic strength in all his works and we find often the great influence of Goethe.

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Both of these men read much of the classics—Emerson especially was devoted to Plato and Plutarch. He it was who first interested Carlyle in Plato. In their study of the old poets they differed—Emerson loved the Persian poets and was the first American to turn the attention of the American people toward the Orient; but the time that he spent in poring over Persian poets, Carlyle spent in reveling in Norse mythology, which influenced his work greatly and strengthened its rugged and powerful individuality.

Both men were lovers of history. Yet they look at history from different angles. History is the Biography of great men, says Carlyle; History is all in me—in every man, says Emerson.

There is no doubt that Carlyle had a great intellectual influence on Emerson, yet, as an English critic has said, "It would be hard to lay the finger on a passage in Emerson which he could not conceivably have come by if Carlyle had never lived." Still, another English scholar has said, "Carlyle's frank recognition of him as a spiritual and intellectual equal must have had a most stimulating effect on him."

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In Emerson, we find the perfect gentleman, the gentlest manners, the highest consideration for others, while Carlyle was often rude, unthoughtful and forgetful of those about him. Emerson shines with a clear, steady light, Carlyle flashes and flames up and then is quiet. Thus were their temperaments keenly contrasted, their inheritances and their traditions strikingly different, and yet their hearts were in sympathy and their characters were based on the same rock foundation. To neither of them did their writing mean poetry, essay or history—it meant spiritual work. They were both prophets in that they entreated the world to leave its old philosophy, its utilitarian morality and superstition. "Philosophers in the true and antique sense, lovers of the high wisdom."

J. F. B.

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Gainsborough Grace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The grace of Gainsborough ladies
Steals forth like the faint perfume
That lavender leaves in laces,
From frames in a paneled room.

The gowns of Gainsborough ladies
Still ripple with silken sheen.
Their flowing folds and their fichus
Lend dignity sweet, serene.

The hats of Gainsborough ladies
Yet charm with their velvet whims
And graceful plumes that softly curl
On curves of their stately brims.

The faces of Gainsborough ladies
Are calm with a leisure and poise
That brings like a benediction
Surcease from our hurry and noise.

LILLIAN E. HOWARD.

Marmoset

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With puzzled brow and knowing eyes
He likes to sit and scrutinize
Each one who comes his way.
A sprite no larger than my hand
Born in a very distant land,
Well-poised, piquant and gay.

His very tiny fingers clasp
My thumb in a most birdlike grasp
Of hospitality.
His bright brown eyes can all but speak,
And casual observers pique
His curiosity.

Elastic tail and back alert;
A cry half plaintive and half pert—
What are your thoughts, my friend?
Tito, you droll, exotic elf,
I wish you could express yourself
In words I comprehend!

MARION STEWARD.

From May to November

On a dull gray morning in late September a flock of crows swooped down on a cornfield, and after gleaning such food as they could find among the stooks, they arose simultaneously and sailed off to the tops of the near-by pines. There, with much cawing, they gathered in conference and engaged in raucous debate.

No sooner had they left than a flock of bluejays appeared, handsome but discordantly noisy. Where they had been all summer no one knew, but now they took possession of the orchard trees, screaming and calling continuously, and sometimes giving voice to a curious, metallic little song. Then they were off again, hunting for acorns and seeds, for they are a provident race and store food for winter.

Following the jays came a small flock of goldfinches, no longer brilliant yellow but taking on their winter coats of olive drab.

Somewhere a woodpecker was beating his rapid tattoo, while off in the distance rose the sprightly song of a warbling vireo, who carols when other birds are dumb. He was perhaps thinking of his approaching trip to Mexico.

Such are the bird activities in autumn. In the spring the air is filled with bird songs, and one is awakened in the morning by a wonderful symphony which is heard no more after June. There are nesting operations to watch and the rearing of young, and then most of these gay choristers disappear and become mute. It is difficult to understand where so many of them hide themselves. In August we begin to see and hear them again, though this year, perhaps on account of the wet weather, August was an almost birdless month.

About the middle of September, however, they begin coming back, and by October many birds are to be seen and heard. They are not so numerous, so active or so tuneful as they were in May, but they are at least near and friendly. The business of rearing the young is over and the parents seem to have found time for a well-earned vacation. It is a sociable period for them, for many kinds that have been living in pairs have joined into flocks, preparatory to the fall migration. For a little space they remain with us, free and happy in their leisure.

May and June are the months when most people observe the birds, but they are well worth watching in October. New traits of character appear to have developed among them, many of them have taken on new and unfamiliar colors, and there is a different note in their songs and calls.

By the time the frosty nights and gorgeous days of October have come, many of the birds have left, but there are still catbirds and song sparrows and phœbes. Chickadees are busy amid the branches of apple trees and from the thickets come their two calls, "Pee-wee" and "Chick-a-dee-dee." Flocks of migrating warblers pass through but do not remain long, and nuthatches and downy woodpeckers explore the tree trunks near the house and feast on the berries on the stone walls.

Bluebirds, starlings, and big flickers play about the farm buildings. Usually the starlings only scold and chatter and whistle, but at this season one of them may sometimes be heard to utter a little song, sweet and plaintive and liquid. In summer the starling is a rusty black with speckled breast and head. He has now donned more brilliant winter colors, blue-black with a metallic sheen of green and purple in his plumage.

In October comes the farewell visitation of the bluebirds. Sometimes as one walks along a country road, a great flock of them—brilliantly colored adults and more soberly dressed young ones—may be followed for quite a distance. They rest in the trees and along the telephone wires and pause for short forays on the berry-bearing shrubs. Not infrequently robins, song sparrows, and kingbirds accompany them, for this seems to be a season of amity among the feathered clans. For a week or two the bluebirds linger about the habitations of men and their sweet piping is heard in the orchard. Then they, too, depart. In many sections the bluebird is the first summer visitor to arrive and the last to go, and an ever welcome guest he is.

But even during the drab days of November birds seem to be more numerous than in midsummer. The approach of winter seems to have inspired in them a need for companionship and they are often to be found in flocks. They seem to seek human contact, too, and are perhaps more numerous about our towns than in the open country. Starlings are much in evidence. Flickers and woodpeckers pose on the village shade trees. Martial blue jays, in their horizon blue, swoop down on deserted gardens. Chickadees call and hunt among the fruit trees and battalions of juncoes sometimes visit the dooryards; their gray robes and black headgear do not indicate a sober disposition, for they are jolly, sociable creatures.

The Umbrella in the Philippines

MORE than one of that delightful batch of color prints which Miss Elizabeth Keith brought back from her protracted journeyings in the Far East have been published in these pages, but they hailed from China and far-off Korea where she made the longest stay. The Philippine Islands, however, also attracted this wanderer, and there, too, she found people quaintly picturesque, who furnished her with enchanting subjects for color prints.

In the print reproduced Miss Keith has portrayed a little Philippine maiden of Jolo Sulu in the most delightful manner. It is to be hoped that the Moro umbrella, nature's substitute for the Western style, will prove as effective as it is attractive, for the damsel it is meant to protect is finely attired in gayly colored garments. Her black, short-sleeved jacket is adorned with yellow buttons and forms, with her black hair as a center of the print, a well devised contrast to the lively hues of her gown and shawl. Her skirt is yellow with darker orange stripes and she artfully allows us a glance at the dark blue lining, which sets off the bright tones of the skirt. She has gracefully draped herself with a broad scarf or shawl, rose-colored with blue stripes, the end flung over her shoulders, being made gay with diverse additional colors. The young lady has bangles on her shapely arms, and a comb in her hair. On her bare feet she trips serenely and daintily along on the greensward, out of which peep simple little flowers, while others apparently are being showered upon her from the heavens; the summer shower may account for this, for rain it does—slanting, tropical streaks of rain.

But the lady with the umbrella has not the print all to herself; the umbrella itself is a rival, with its finely curved lines and different shades of green, of which there are more in the swaying leaves in the corner and the two green parrots which serve to enhance the local tone. It is altogether charmingly designed in its color scheme, gay yet delicate, the different green shades, for instance, which often give trouble, having here been compared with skillful judgment and discretion.



Reproduced by permission of the artist

A Moro Umbrella, Jolo Sulu. From a Color Print by Elizabeth Keith.

Flags

There is color in the street. It rises from poles set high on roof tops, and pushes its way through the windows. Color on the walls, hung from sill to sill, and stretching, like strange spiders' webs, from one side of the way to the other. Color in the gutters where the merchants thrust masses of brilliant tones into the faces of the crowd; color in the fists of children, each eagerly waving his little flag. Color in the atmosphere—a thrill of happenings, of push and jostle and fun-making. Someone is about to pass that way; about to use that poor mean thoroughfare for a brief moment or two in the course of a far-removed existence. And the street is showing its appreciation in a glow of excitement, much as the face of a child will light up with spontaneous happiness.

"'Ere you are!" calls the woman with the baby, shouldering her way into a space that was not previously there, and from which a squint of the roadway could be obtained. "Come on Liz, you'll see 'im fine."

"I thought as Mrs. Scrubb was comin'; where's she got to?" shouts Liz from the background.

"I dun know," calls the woman with the baby. "Lost 'erself I guess!"

The baby sucks a corner of his flag and is content to look the other way.

"'Ere 'e comes! See the 'orses!" cried Liz, jumping in the air to catch sight of the mounted guard. "'Ooray! Give 'im a cheer! 'Ooray!"

In the paved yard at the back of the tenement houses, hemmed in by hard walls and obdurate windows, the sun looked down and found color to equal, in fairness if not in volume, the decoration of the street outside. Someone had knotted a rope to a ring in the wall and carried it across the yard to a nail on the farther side. Someone had brought a basket of linen from a steamy kitchen in the basement, and had pegged it up, piece by piece, on the clothesline—little pink pinafores, little blue crawlers, a scarlet muffler, a purple overall.

The beating of a drum and the sound of music drilled its way through the buildings. Mrs. Scrubb bent over the basket and picking out a snow-white apron pegged it up with her muc washed fingers, and as she did so she hummed a little tune. Then she stepped back and regarded her work with satisfaction.

There was no one about—all her little world had gone to the procession. She waved a damp handkerchief at her week's washing just for fun.

"Three cheers!" she said to herself, and felt supremely happy.

Korset og Kronen

Oversættelse af Artikelen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

KORSET og Kronen, som henholdsvis er Symboler paa Selvopofrelse og Indvielse, er uadskilleligt forenede i den kristne Historie. Paa den Tid da Kristus Jesus oplevede sine Erfaringer var Korsfæstelse af Forbrydere en almindelig Skik mellem Romerne, og for Jøderne var det den mest nedværdigende Død, som nogen kunde lide.

Apostelen Paulus gør Korset ensbetydende med Nødvendigheden af at overvinde Kødet eller den falske Opfattelse af Liv i Materie. Han siger i sit Brev til Galaterne: „Men det være langt fra mig at rose mig, uden af vor Herres Jesu Kristi Kors, ved hvem Verden er korsfæstet for mig, og jeg for Verden". Paa den anden Side er Kronen i umindelige Tider kommet ned til os som et Tegn paa Belønning. I sit andet Brev til Timotheus henviser Paulus ogsaa til Kronen, hvor han taler om den gode Strid, som han har stridt og Belønningen, som han forventer, idet han siger: „I øvrigt henligger Retfærdighedens Krans til mig, hvilken Herren, den retfærdige Dommer, skal give mig paa hin Dag, og ikke alene mig, men ogsaa alle dem, som have elsket hans Aabenbarelse".

Disse to Citater giver os noget Begreb om Betydningen af Korset og Kronen, som Paulus forstod dem. Han viser os ogsaa i sine forskellige Breve, hvorledes de falske Krav af det kødelige Sind, som han kalder det, hvis det var muligt, vilde tilrane sig selve Guds Myndighed, og hvorledes de, hvis de ikke blev overvundet, vilde trælbinde Menneskeslægten i en Tilstand af mental og fysisk Trældom. Han paatager sig at vise, hvorledes Kristus Jesus gennem sin Sejr over Korset, har aabnet Frelsens Vej, og hvorledes det nu er muligt for hele Menneskeslægten at tage Korset op og saaledes vinde det evige Livs Krone.

For at denne Lærdom med de samme Beviser paa Helbredelse, som indførte dem, kunde føles af alle Mennesker i vor egen Tidsalder, tilbragte Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, mange Aar, idet hun uselvisk helligede sig til Menneskekærlighedens Sag. Idet hun hensiver til det Kors, som man tages op for at naa den aandelige Forstaaelse, der er væsentlig for Demonstrationen i Kristen Helbredelse, siger hun: "Alt, hvad jeg har skrevet, lært eller levet, som er godt, flød ved at bære Korset, Forglemmelse af Selv og min Tro paa det rette". (Miscellaneous Writings Side 213). Og om Korset siger hun til sine Elever og Tilhængere. „Tag det op og bær det, for gennem det vinder og bærer du Kronen" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Side 254). For dem, som i noget Maal har adlydt denne Indskærpelse, har det vist sig, at i den Grad, man fæster sit Blik ved Kronen, er Korset ikke slemt at bære. Den Styrke, som er nødvendig for at overvinde alle mesmeriske Forestillinger baade om Velbefindende og Sygdom i Kødet flyder, som Mrs. Eddy har sagt, ved at bære Korset. Denne trøstende Forsikring bidrager til at modvirke Frygten for alle Former af fysisk Lidelse indbefattende det, som kaldes selve Døden.

Bevisets Krone er den Belønning, som følger med enhver Sejr, enten for sig selv eller andre, over de saakaldte fysiske Sansers tilsyneladende Smerter og Nydelser. Denne Belønning kan ikke nogen som helst Klasse Mennesker have Eneret paa, men den er indenfor den nuværende Rækkevidde af enhver, der studerer Christian Science. Af og til opnaar man at se Glimt af Kronen, endogsaa uden en bevidst Anstrengelse, ved ganske enkelt at høre eller læse Guds Ord, som det findes i Bibelen og i Mrs. Eddy's Skrifter. Den Sandhed, der indtrikkes saaledes, bibringer naturligt sin helbredende Indflydelse til hver Del af det saakaldte menneskelige Sind og Legeme. Det hænder imidlertid at og til efter en Periode af aandelig Oplysning, at latent Vildfarelse bliver mudret op til Overfladen; og dette sunde Symptom er kendt i Christian Science som mental Kemikalisation. Denne Afgæring af Tanken kan, hvis den ikke bliver forstaaet, tjene til at øge Frygten; men ogsaa dette er Korset, og hvis det kærligt tages op, vil det snart forsvinde, og den aandelige Glædes Krone vil følge.

Tankens Verden maa før eller senere fuldstændig helliges til at tjene Gud, og i denne Tjeneste kan der ikke være nogen splittet Troskab. Da Gud er almægtig, kan Han ikke have nogen Fjender udenfor, og ingen Forrædere indenfor. De formodede Ængstelser og Begrænsninger, som formodes at høre hjemme i den menneskelige Natur, er derfor, ifølge Christian Science, ikke hverken lovmæssige eller uundgaaelige. De er Resultatet af et falsk Opdragelses System angaaende Gud og Mennesket, og denne Vanskelighed maa overvindes ved at se den lige i Ansigtet og rette den. Det er vel kendt, at der har været Mænd og Kvinder paa denne Jord, som har lært at fryde sig ved at overvinde Vanskeligheder. Christian Science viser, hvorledes alle nu kan glæde sig over denne vidunderlige Opfattelse af Herredømmet over ondt, og hvorledes de, i Ordene af et inspireret Digt (Poem, Side 12) af Mary Baker Eddy, kan lære at

" . . . kysse Korset, og vaagne til at kende
En Verden, mere lys".

Fra vort nuværende Erfarings Standpunkt er derfor den eneste Kongevej til Himlen eller Tilværelsens Harmoni, denne, at overvinde vor falske, personlige Opfattelse af Gud og Mennesket. Denne lige og snevre Vej, som Mrs. Eddy opdagede igen, er den samme, som den, hvilken Kristus Jesus belyste gennem sin Sejr over Golgatas Kors og ved, at han vandt det aandelige Livs Krone.

The Cross and the Crown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE cross and the crown, as the respective symbols of self-sacrifice and consecration, are inseparably associated in Christian history. At the time of Christ Jesus's experience the crucifixion of malefactors was a common practice among the Romans, and to the Jew it was the most shameful death that one could die. The Apostle Paul makes the cross a synonym for the necessity of overcoming the flesh, or the false sense of life in matter. In his Epistle to the Galatians he says, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." The crown, on the other hand, as a token of reward has come down to us from time immemorial. Paul refers also to the crown in his second letter to Timothy, where he speaks of the good fight which he has fought and the reward which he anticipates, saying, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

These two citations give us some notion of the significance of the cross and the crown as they were understood by Paul. He shows us also in his several writings how the false claims of the fleshly or carnal mind, as he calls it, would if possible usurp the authority of God Himself, and how they would, if not overcome, enslave the human race into a state of mental and physical bondage. He undertakes to show how Christ Jesus, through his victory over the cross, has opened the way of salvation, and how it is now possible for all mankind to take up the cross and thus to win the crown of life eternal.

To bring this lesson home to the people of our own generation, with the same proofs of healing which introduced it, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, spent many years of unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity. Referring to the cross which must be taken up in order to gain the spiritual understanding which is essential to the demonstration of Christian healing, she says, "All that I have written, taught, or lived, that is good, flowed through cross-bearing, self-forgetfulness, and my faith in the right" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 213). And to her students and followers she says of the cross, "Take it up and bear it, for through it you win and wear the crown" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 254). To those who have in some measure obeyed this injunction it has been shown that in the degree that the crown is kept in view the cross is not hard to bear. The strength necessary to overcome the mesmeric beliefs of both ease and disease in the flesh flows, as Mrs. Eddy has said, through cross-bearing. This comforting assurance tends to neutralize the fear of all forms of physical suffering, including what is termed death itself.

The crown of demonstration is the reward that follows each victory over the seeming pains and pleasures of the so-called physical senses, either for one's self or for others. This reward cannot be monopolized by any class of persons, but is within the present reach of every student of Christian Science. Glimpses of the crown are sometimes attained, even without a conscious effort, by simply hearing or reading the Word of God as found in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings. The truth thus imbibed imparts its healing influence naturally to every part of the so-called human mind and body. It sometimes happens, however, after a period of spiritual illumination, that latent error is stirred up to the surface; and this healthy indication is known in Christian Science as mental chemicalization. This fermentation of thought, if not understood, might tend to intensify fear; but this, too, is the cross, and if lovingly taken up it will soon pass away, and the crown of spiritual rejoicing will follow.

The world of thought must sooner or later be completely dedicated to the service of God, and in this service there can be no divided loyalty. God being omnipotent, He can have no enemies without and no traitors within. The seeming fears and limitations which are supposed to be indigenous to human nature are not, therefore, according to Christian Science, either legitimate or inevitable. They are the product of a false system of education concerning God and man, and this difficulty must be overcome by facing it and correcting it. It is well known that there have been men and women on this earth who have learned to rejoice in conquering difficulties. Christian Science shows how all may now enjoy this wonderful sense of dominion over evil, and how, in the words of an inspired poem (Poems, p. 12) by Mary Baker Eddy, they may learn to

"... kiss the cross, and wake to know
A world more bright."

From our present standpoint of experience, therefore, the only royal road to heaven, or the harmony of being, is through the overcoming of our false personal sense of God and man. This straight and narrow way, as rediscovered by Mrs. Eddy, is the same as that which Christ Jesus exemplified through his victory over the cross of Calvary and his winning of the crown of spiritual life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

In a Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a curious place:
All these strange objects
Seem to speak to me
In shy, peculiar ways.
Behind the crude lines
Of that Inca vase
I seem to see dark, patient forms
Working with tireless care
In a determined effort
To express
The surging beauty
Hidden in their hearts.

Before those yards of
Soft, cobwebby lace
I stand and dream
Of little fingers patiently at work
On intricate designs.
And those bright baskets
In that roomy case
Were made by Indians:
How could they know
The way to blend their colors?
All untaught,
They must have borrowed
Those arresting tones
From orange sunsets,
From flamingos' wings,
From the lush grasses
Of their marshy swamps.
Before those beaded moccasins were made
A grave squaw doubtless dreamed
For many hours
Seated before her wigwam
While the moon
Washed the great valley
With its silver light.

Back of all this—
These things that typify
The efforts of each race
And age and clime—
Winds the unbroken thread
Of golden dreams!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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STOCKS HAVE SUBSTANTIAL PRICE DROP

Persistent Selling by Bears Undermines Confidence —Closing Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Sharp breaks in stocks and cotton divided speculative interest in today's markets.

The reaction in the stock market came after an early period of strength, and probably was influenced by the drop of as much as $7 a bale in cotton prices which followed the publication of an unexpectedly large crop estimate.

The recent recovery in stock prices had canceled a substantial portion of the sharp losses last month and the lively advance in some of the high-priced specialties undoubtedly had weakened the market's technical position.

At their top figures of the morning such popular issues as General Motors, U. S. Steel common and General Electric averaged about 8 points above the recent lows, while Houston Oil was nearly 30 points higher. Steel and General Electric reacted 3 points from Monday's closing levels in the early afternoon, and Allied Chemical, Commercial Solvents, Delaware & Hudson and du Pont sold 4 to 6 points lower.

The weekly steel trade reviews reported that business in the first week of November was holding up to the October level, and that a considerable tonnage, particularly for rails and pipe lines, was in prospect for the early months of next year. Another advance of 10 points was made in the price of export copper.

Banks called about $10,000,000 in loans during the morning, but call money continued in plentiful supply at the renewal figure of 3½ per cent.

In the first uprush of buying, Continental Insurance soared 8 points, Warren Bros. 6½ and Arnold Constable, Real Silk Hosiery, Fidelity-Phenix Insurance and several other specialties advanced 3 or more points, but these gains were cut down in the afternoon selling.

The closing was heavy. Heavy selling orders continued to predominate in the late afternoon. Bear operators were so relentless in their pressure against U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Electric and American Smelting as to undermine confidence in other stocks. Foundation Company fell to 35, the year's lowest on the omission of the dividend. Some of the oils were well bought, a block of 20,000 shares of Transcontinental being purchased at 9. Total sales approximated about 2,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with demand sterling quoted around $4.86 11-16, and French francs around 3.92½ cents.

Fractional improvement was registered by a number of high grade bonds in today's market, but trading continued relatively light. Firmness of Federal Government issues was a feature, giving further evidence of the satisfaction in financial circles over the terms of the Nov. 15 refinancing program. Transactions in Second Liberty 4¼s which are to be refunded have fallen off sharply in the last week, the price hovering around par.

Demand for railway liens was again rather brisk. Mobile & Ohio 4½s reached a new peak at 98⅛, and a few other such issues as Missouri Pacific 5s, Erie refunding 5s and Chicago & Northwestern 4½s were moderately active at or just under their previous peaks.

Industrial and public utility mortgages were quiet, with easing tendencies in some quarters. International Agricultural Chemical 5s jumped 2¼ points on a handful of sales.

New offerings expected tomorrow include $20,000,000 North German Lloyd 6s.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4%	3½%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4¼@4½	4 @4¾
Year money	4½	4½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4 @4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4⅜

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	57⅛c	57⅜c
Bar silver in London	26⅜d	26⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$55,000,000	$1,367,000,000
Year ago today	91,000,000	...
Balances	18,000,000	167,000,000
Year ago today	37,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	13,395,697	132,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¼@3
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3½@3⅜
5 months	3⅝@3½
6 months	3⅝@3½

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	3½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Paris	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Prague	5½
Richmond	3½	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	4	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	7
Berlin	7	Warsaw	9
Bucharest	6	Oslo	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0392⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0545½	.0546⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2383	.2383¼	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1412½	.1412½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crwn	.0296¼	.0296¼	.2026
Denm'k—krone	.2679½	.2679¾	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0253	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132	.01317⁄8	.193
Holland—florin	.4034¼	.4035¼	.402
Hungary—pngo	.1762½	.1762½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2690	.2689½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1150	.1150	.193
Port'gl—escudo	.0504	.0504	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061	.0061	.193
Spain—peseta	.1699	.1694½	.193
Sweden—kront	.2690	.2689½	.268
Switzlnd—franc	.1928½	.1928½	.193
Jugoslav—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.4975	.4970	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6304	.6318	*
India—rupee	.3650	.3650	.4866
Japan—yen	.4625	.3628	.4985
Phil Islds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4267	.4271	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1198	.1194	.3245
Chile—peso	.1217	.1218	.1216
Colombia—peso	.97	.9704	.9733
Peru—pound	3.69	3.69	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0254	1.0297	1.0342
Venzla—bolivar	.1901	.1901	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 5/32	1.00 5/32	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9985	.9985	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4675	.4462½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
3100	Abitibi	133	129¼	132	129¼
600	Ab & Straus	113	109¼	110	112¼
1000	Ahumada	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
1900	Air Reduc	178⅞	174	174	176⅞
700	Ajax Rub	8¼	8	8	8⅜
20	Alb PWP pf	98	98	98	98
5100	Allied Ch	151⅞	147½	148	151½
100	Allis-Chal	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111½
200	Amal Lea	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
1600	Amerada	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2200	Am Ag Ch	13⅛	12⅝	13	13⅛
3800	Am Ag C pf	49	45	48¾	46⅝
60	Am Bk N pf	58	57⅝	57⅝	..
300	Am Bk Note	78¾	77⅞	78¾	77
600	Am Bosch	23¾	23	23	23¼
200	Am Brake	42	42	42	41⅞
400	Am Br Boy	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
20	Am Br B pf	41½	41½	41½	..
28800	Am Can	67½	65¾	66	67¼
100	Am Can pf	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	..
900	Am Car & F	101⅞	101	101	101
1600	Am&FPw	25⅝	25	25⅝	25¼
100	Am&FP pf	104	104	104	104⅜
200	Am Hide	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
1400	Am Ice	28	27½	27⅝	27¼
1500	Am Int Crp	51¼	51	51⅛	..
600	Am La Fr	6⅛	6	6	6¼
11000	Am Linseed	66⅞	64½	64½	66⅝
200	Am Lns pf	89	89	89	..
400	Am Loco	103	102¼	102¼	102⅜
100	Am Loco pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124
500	Am Metals	39	38⅝	38⅝	39
800	Am Piano	29	28⅝	29	29
70	Am Piano pf	92	92	92	90⅜
1800	Am Pw&Lt	68⅜	67¼	67½	68⅝
200	Am Radiat	133	133	133	133
100	Am Ry Ex	105	105	105	106
1800	Am Republic	44⅞	42¾	43⅝	41⅞
300	Am S Razor	56	56	56	56½
10	Am S Bldg	107	107	107	106½
18000	Am Smelt	172½	168	168⅞	172½
900	Am Stl Fnd	47⅞	47	47	47½
100	Am S F pf	114	114	114	..
3000	Am Sugar	71¼	70	70	70¾
200	Am Sug pf	106⅞	106	106⅞	106
100	Am Tel&Cab	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
3000	Am T&T	177⅝	177	177¼	177⅝
40	Am Type pf	110½	110⅛	110⅛	110¼
300	Am WW 7%	100½	100½	100½	100¼
400	Am WW nw	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	63½
500	Am Wool	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23⅜
300	Am Wool pf	54¾	52½	52½	53⅝
300	Am Writ ct	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
100	Am Wr pf ct	48	48	48	48
200	Am Zinc	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
200	Am Zinc pf	36⅝	36½	36½	38
5700	Anaconda	48⅞	47½	48	48¾
1300	Arch Dan	51	49	50⅜	..
100	Armour D pf	82	82	82	..
1700	Arm Ill A	10¼	10	10⅛	10
300	Arm Ill B	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
15100	Arnold Cons	42	39	42	38⅞
100	Art Metals	25	25	25	25
900	Asso DG	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	47¼
200	Asso DG 1pf	109	109	109	..
8200	Atchison	190⅜	187½	188¼	190⅞
100	Atchison pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	103
1200	Atl Coast L	191¾	189	190	190
400	Atl G&WI	34⅞	33⅞	34	34⅞
900	Atl GWI pf	33	31⅞	33	..
2400	Atl Refin	118⅛	116	116	117
200	AutoStrop A	43¼	43¼	43¼	43⅝
1700	Baldwin	252	250¼	251	253
3400	Balt & Ohio	119	117⅛	117¼	119
900	Balt & O pf	81⅜	81¼	81⅛	80¼
10	Bank of Man	580	580	580	580
200	Bamber pf	109½	109½	109½	109¾
200	Bangor & A	70	70	70	70⅜
60	Bangor pf	111¼	111	111¼	..
1600	Barnsdall A	24⅜	24	24⅜	24¼
300	Beacon Oil	14½	14¼	14½	..
1100	Beechnut	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
900	Belding H	21⅜	21	21⅝	..
4100	Best & Co	55	54	54⅞	52¾
7800	Beth Steel	52⅞	51⅛	51⅞	52⅜
1600	Beth Stl 7%	116	115	115½	115½
3600	Bloom'dale	41⅞	40½	41½	40⅛
20	Bl'm'dale pf	113	112½	113	112½
20	Blum'thal pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅜
400	Bon Ami A	64⅜	64	64⅜	64½
1200	Booth Fish	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅝
100	Booth F 1 pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	42
18400	Briggs	21⅛	19⅞	19⅞	21
100	Brit Stl 2pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
100	Br Edison	176¼	176¼	176¼	176¼
1900	Br Man Tr	57¾	56⅜	57⅝	56½
300	Br Nn Gas	134	133	133	134
1000	Brown Shoe	45⅜	45	45⅜	44¾
500	Bruns Term	8	8	8	8½
10	Buff&Sus pf	51½	51½	51½	..
100	Burns Br A	103	103	103	103½
100	Burns Br B	19	19	19	..
1400	Burroughs	136	134⅝	135½	135
40	Bush T deb	105	105	105	105
300	Butte Cop	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
200	Butte & Sup	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Butterick	46½	46½	46½	46½
200	By Prod co	72½	71½	71½	..
2900	Byers Co	85⅝	83	83½	84
10	Byers Co pf	111	111	111	110
1400	Cal Pack	67	66½	66⅝	67
5900	Cal Pet	24¼	23¼	23	23¾
11800	Cal & Ariz	93¾	90	90½	94
700	Cal & Hecla	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
5100	Canada Dry	48⅝	47¼	47⅝	47⅞
4500	Can Pac	196¼	191½	191½	196¼
1800	Can Pac 1pd	192¼	188⅜	188⅜	191½
4300	Case Thresh	279	273	275	277¼
200	Case Th pf	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
200	Cen Alloy	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25½
1900	Cerro de P	62¼	61⅝	61⅜	62¼
200	Cert-Teed	51½	51⅛	51⅛	51⅞
300	Chand-Clev	5	5	5	5⅜
1800	Chand-Cl pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	Chase N Bk	586½	580	580	585
10	Chat&Pnx	520	520	520	..
2300	Ches & Ohio	211⅜	209¼	209¼	211
13200	Ches Corp	85	83½	83½	84¼
400	Chi&Alt pf	11¼	10¼	10¼	11⅛
200	Chi&E Ill pf	75⅞	74½	74½	76⅛
700	Chi Gt West	13⅝	12⅞	12⅝	13½
1900	Chi Gt W pf	30¼	28⅝	29	30
200	ChiM&SP	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝
700	ChiM&SP ct	15½	15½	15½	15½
200	ChiM&SP pf	30⅜	30	30	30⅝
200	ChiM&S pf ct	29	28½	28½	29⅞
1400	Chi&NW	91⅛	89½	89½	91⅛
2900	Chi RI	107⅝	105¼	105½	107¼
300	Chi RI 6%	103¾	103	103¾	103
260	Chi Yel Cab	45¼	44¼	44½	45¼
200	Childs	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	56
3200	Chile Cop	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	36⅛
22100	Chrysler	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	57⅜
200	Chrysler pf	113½	113½	113½	112¾
100	City Stor A	51	51	51	51
100	City Stor B	54½	54½	54½	54½
1800	Cluett Pbdy	80⅛	78⅝	78⅝	80
10	Cluett P pf	125	125	125	125
1200	Coca Cola	123⅛	121	121	123
6800	Collins & A	93½	91	93¼	92¾
100	Collins&A pf	106	106	106	105⅞
5900	Colo F&I	72⅜	70⅛	70⅛	72½
100	Colo South	121	121	121	..
900	Col Carbon	98⅞	98	98	97
1000	Col Gas	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛	89¼
200	Col Gas pf	107½	107⅛	107½	107½
200	Com Cred	19½	19½	19½	19⅛
10	Com Cr 1 pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
1000	Com Inv Tr	52	50	51	..
2200	Com Sol	176	170½	172	173½
2200	Comwlth Pw	68⅞	66⅞	67½	68¼
500	Conde Nast	45⅞	45½	45⅞	45⅜
14900	Congoleum	25	24	24	25⅛
6100	*Con Gas	115	113½	113¼	115
1100	Con Gas pf	99⅞	99½	99½	99¾
100	Con Ry C pf	69	69	69	69
2600	Con Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
1500	Cont Bak A	52¼	51⅜	51⅜	52
3000	Cont Bak B	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Cont Bak pf	93	92⅝	93	93
2500	Cont Can	77¼	75¼	75¼	76½
900	Cont Ins	242	240	240	234
2400	Cont Motors	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
20100	Corn Prd	62⅜	61½	61⅞	62
700	Coty	105	103⅛	103½	104⅜
1300	Crucible	81½	79⅛	79⅜	81⅜
1300	Cuba C pf	29	28½	29	29
700	Cuba Co	22⅜	21½	22⅝	21¼
100	Cuba RRpf	83	83	83	..
200	CurtissA&M	47	46½	47	..
3400	Cudahy	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	55⅝
100	Cushman's	143	143	143	..
10	Cushman8%	114	114	114	..
300	Cuyamel Fr	51½	51	51½	51
1200	Davison	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
90	Deere pf	122⅞	122	122⅞	122
100	Del Lac&W	137½	137½	137½	138¼
3400	Del & Hud	188¼	182	183	187⅜
100	Det Edison	157¼	157¼	157¼	157
20	Devoe&Rlpf	111	110	110	..
130	Diamond M	135¼	135	135¼	133¼
10600	Dodge A	14½	14	14⅜	14⅜
3400	Dodge pf	60⅞	60¼	60⅜	60⅞
2600	Dome Mines	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
9600	Dupont	314	304¼	305½	311½
300	Dupont deb	114	114	114	..
300	Duquesne pf	116¾	116¼	116⅜	116¾
900	East Kodak	166⅝	164⅛	164⅛	166⅛
300	Eaton Axle	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22½
3500	Elec Auto L	94	91¾	92⅜	91¼
1700	Elec Boat	17⅛	16¾	17	17
3100	Elec P&L	27	26⅝	26⅞	27
300	ElecP&L pf	106	105½	106	..
100	ElcP&L ppd	118	118	118	118
12900	Elec Refrig	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅛
400	Elec Sto Bat	70¼	70	70	70⅜
10	Elk Horn pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
500	End John	74⅜	73½	73½	74⅜
1000	Eng P S	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37⅜
600	Eng P S pf	107⅞	107	107⅞	..
400	Equit Bldg	89	89	89	88
20	Equit Trust	417	417	417	420
3200	Erie	64⅜	62½	62⅞	64⅜
2600	Erie 1 pf	61½	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜
800	Erie St Shv	32⅞	32½	32½	32⅞
800	Erie Shov ct	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞
700	Eureka Vac	73⅝	73	73⅝	73⅝
200	Fed M&S	156	156	156	155
100	Fed Motor T	19	19	19	..
1700	Fidelity Ins	175	170	171	171
400	First Nat St	26	26	26	26
1300	Fisk Rubber	15⅞	15¼	15⅛	15⅞
4100	Foundation	39¼	35	36½	39
4100	Foundatoion	39¼	35	36½	39
2100	Fox A	74⅞	74	74⅜	74⅞
14200	Freeport Tx	92⅜	90¼	90⅜	91½
2200	Gabriel A	39⅞	38⅛	38⅛	39¼
500	Gen Am Tk	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	57
100	GenAmTk pf	110	110	110	..
7800	Gen Asphalt	85	82¾	83⅛	83
21300	Gen Elec	130⅝	127	127½	130½
1300	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
111000	Gen Motors	133⅛	128¾	128⅞	132⅝
6000	Gen Mot 7%	124⅛	124	124⅛	124
3400	Gen O Ad ct	56⅜	54⅜	56⅜	54⅜
8500	Gen Ry Sig	123	118¼	118⅛	122⅜
500	Gen Refrac	63⅛	61⅝	61⅞	62¾
1100	Gillette	98	96½	96⅜	98⅛
9000	Gimbel Br	41	38½	39	40⅜
4800	Gimbel pf	95	92	95	93½
4700	Glidden	18¼	17⅜	17⅞	17⅝
290	Glidden ppf	90½	90	90½	90
1600	Gold Dust	66⅞	65½	65½	66½
5400	Goodrich	75⅜	73⅞	74⅛	75
100	Goodrich pf	105	105	105	105
3700	Goodyear	56⅞	55⅛	55⅛	56½
300	Goodyear 1pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94½
1600	Gotham Hos	80⅞	80	80	80
100	Gotham nv	80	80	80	80
100	Gould Cp A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
2200	Granby	35⅜	35	35⅜	35
200	Grt Nor pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	100⅜
5100	Grt Nor Ore	24⅝	23⅞	24	24
800	Grt W Sug	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	37⅛
10	Grt WSu pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
14300	Greene-Can	85	82¼	82¼	83¾
200	Guan Sug	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
10	Guan Sug pf	104½	104½	104½	..
2200	Gulf Mobile	59¼	58	58	58⅛
100	Gulf Steel	43	43	43	42½
30	Gulf Stl 1 pf	100½	100½	100½	..
10	Hanover	1305	1305	1305	1295
100	Hartman A	23½	23½	23½	..
400	Hartman B	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
10	Hocking Val	412¼	412¼	412¼	..
100	Hoe & Co	28	28	28	28½
100	Hollander	36	36	36	35⅜
100	Homestake	71	71	71	71¼
104700	Houston Oil	164½	159	161⅝	157½
600	Howe So	38½	38½	38½	38½
300	Hud Man	54¼	54⅜	54⅛	54½
27500	Hudson Mot	68⅜	66½	67	66½
17300	Hupp Mot	23½	22⅝	22¾	22½
200	Ill Central	132¼	132	132	132
9600	Ind Oil & G	27	26	27	26
10	Indian M pf	97	97	97	..
1400	Indian Refin	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Indian Re ct	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅜
600	Inland St	52½	51¾	52	52
200	Inspiration	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
4800	Interboro R	35⅞	34½	35	34¼
400	Intercon Rub	12	12	12	12
400	Int Agri	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
400	Int Agri ppf	52½	52	52	52½
7500	Int Business	99⅜	97	97⅝	98
1600	Int Cement	56⅛	55⅜	56¼	55½
300	Int Cmnt pf	111½	111	111½	111
18900	Int Comb	46⅜	44⅜	45¼	45½
500	Int Comb pf	102	101½	102	101½
10000	Int Harv	227⅜	222⅝	223¾	225
100	Int Harv pf	134	134	134	..
6800	Int Match pf	90¼	88½	88½	90⅜
100	Int M Mar	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
7600	Int MMar pf	38⅜	36	37⅛	35⅞
17400	Int Nickel	67½	65	65¼	67⅞
14400	Int Paper	67⅛	66⅜	67	66
2400	Int Pap 7%	104⅜	104¼	104¼	104⅛
800	Int Rys	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41⅞
10	Int Salt	65	65	65	65
100	Int Silver	194½	194½	194½	194
10	Int Silver pf	126	126	126	..
3200	Int Tel & T	149⅜	147½	148	149½
200	Intertype	27	27	27	26
70	Iowa Cen	3	3	3	3
900	Jewel Tea	73½	71	72	73
60	Jones & L pf	120½	120¼	120½	120⅛
100	Jordan Mot	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
100	KC P&Lt pf	115½	115½	115½	..
1900	Kan City So	64	61⅛	61⅝	62½
1400	Kayser	58⅛	57½	58	58⅛
12200	Kelly Spring	31⅜	29½	29½	31
200	Kelly Sp 6%	90	90	90	93½
300	Kelly Sp 8%	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98
14500	Kennecott	79⅜	77½	77⅝	79½
2100	Keystone	⅝	½	½	½
20	Kinney pf	81	81	81	..
4700	Kresge	73¼	71½	71½	71½
10	Kresge pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½
100	Ksge DS	12½	12½	12½	12½
4300	Lago Oil	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1400	Lee Rubber	14¼	14	14¼	14
1700	Lehigh Val	95⅜	94	94½	95⅛
400	Life Savers	22½	22½	22¼	22
500	Lim Loco	54⅞	53⅛	53⅛	54
2000	Liquid Car	53	52⅞	53⅜	52¾
26700	Loews Inc	57⅜	55⅞	56	57⅝
200	Long Bell A	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
1200	Loose-W	51	49½	49½	50⅜
800	Lou Oil Ref	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	..
200	Lou G&E A	26⅜	26½	26½	26⅜
1000	Louis & N	152½	151½	151½	152¼
400	Ludlum Stl	22	21½	22	21½
50	McCrory Str	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	79
300	McCrory B	85	85	85	..
300	McIntyre	27½	27¼	27½	28
11000	Mack Tr	102¼	99½	100	101⅜
200	Mack Tr 2pf	106½	106¼	106½	106⅜
400	Mackay	118	115	118	113½
100	Macy	222	222	222	222
2300	Madison Sq	26	25⅝	25½	25½
3700	Magma Cop	49⅞	48¼	48¼	49⅛
200	Mallinson	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅛
30	Mallinson pf	78	77⅝	77⅝	..
100	Mandel Bros	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Man El Sup	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅜
100	Man Elv mg	46½	46½	46½	46⅛
600	Man Shirt	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
400	MktStR ppf	54	53⅞	54	53¼
12500	Marland Oil	36⅜	35	35⅞	35½
200	Marlin Rock	44	43	43	41
200	Mart-Parry	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
800	Math Alkali	116½	114⅞	115½	116¾
2400	May Dpt St	87¼	86	86½	87
1600	Maytag	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅛
100	Met-Gld pf	25	25	25	24⅞
1100	Mex Seabd	5¼	5	5⅛	5
1000	Miami Cop	15¼	15	15	15¼
2600	Midland pf	182½	177	177½	180
1600	Mid Cont	29⅜	29	29	29
200	Mid States	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
200	Middle St ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
1900	Miller Rub	22	17½	18	23½
100	Min & StL	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
10	Min&SSM ll	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	..
900	Mo K&T	42⅞	42⅜	42¼	42⅝
2700	Mo KT pf	106⅜	106	106	106¼
1400	Mo Pac	54⅜	53	53	54¼
5300	Mo Pac pf	111	110	110½	110⅜
100	Mont Pw	103	103	103	103
7900	Mont Ward	84	82½	82½	83½
10100	Moon Mot	9	8	8⅛	9
400	Mother Lode	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Motometer A	20⅞	20	20	20½
900	Mot Wheel	26¼	25⅞	26	26
1200	Mullins Bdy	58¼	57¼	57⅜	58
400	Munsing	47½	47	47	47½
200	Murry Body	19½	19⅜	19½	19½
11600	Nash Mot	88	85⅞	86	86½
1000	Nat Acme	5⅜	5⅜	5½	..
900	Nat Bellas H	37⅜	37⅛	37½	37⅛
2200	Nat Bisc	150⅜	148⅜	149	149¾
1400	Nat Cash R	44	43⅜	44	44
130	Nat City Bk	734	715	715	733
800	Nat Dairy	63¼	62⅜	62⅜	63
100	Nat Dpt pf	90	90	90	..
2700	Nat Dist	48	46¼	47⅜	48
100	Nat Enam	26	26	26	..
100	Nat En pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
400	Nat Lead	118⅜	118½	118⅜	118½
100	Nat Ld pfB	112½	112½	112½	..
1300	Nat Pw&Lt	23¼	23	23¼	22⅞
300	NaRyMx 1pf	90	90	90	..
700	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅝	2½	2½	..
400	Nat Supply	90	89½	89½	90
840	Nat Surety	282	280	281¼	282
400	Nat Tea	169	168	169	167
8000	Nev Cons	17	16¼	16¼	17
20	New O T&M	140	140	140	..
100	NY Air Br	40½	40½	40½	40⅜
10000	NY Central	165¼	161½	162⅜	164⅞
200	NY C&StL	128¼	127	127	129¼
200	NY C&SL pf	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	107½
800	NY Dock	63	60	60	63
600	NY Dock pf	91	90	90	92¼
6500	NY NH&H	52¼	51⅛	51⅞	52¼
2500	NY NH 7%	112¼	112¼	112½	112¼
2400	NY Ont&W	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	36⅜
20	NY Stm 6pf	100	100	100	100¼
30	NY St'm 7pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
900	Norf&West	190	189¼	189¼	190⅜
3400	No Am	59⅜	58½	59	59⅛
100	No Am pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	..
5000	No Pac	97½	96	96⅞	97¼
1100	No Pac cts	95⅝	95	95	95⅛
100	Norwalk T	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Norwalk pf	34¼	33	33	..
400	Oil Well	33	33	33	33
2000	Omnibus	12¼	12⅛	12½	12¼
100	Oppenheim	73¼	73¼	73¼	73
400	Orpheum C	26½	25½	25½	26⅜
100	Orpheum pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	..
400	Otis Elev	142	141	141	141½
200	Otis Steel	8	8	8	8¼
700	Otis Stl ppf	68	68	68	..
700	Owens Bot	79⅜	79	79	79¼
100	Owens B pf	117	117	117	..
100	Pac Gas	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
10	Pac T&T	150	150	150	150
86900	Packard M	51	48⅜	50	48½
24300	Paige D rts	¼	⅛	⅛	¼
5200	Paige Pet	11⅜	10½	10½	11¼
1700	Pan-Am Pet	48⅞	48	48	48⅝
11800	Pan-Am B	50¼	48⅜	49	49⅝
1000	Pan-Am WB	21	20¼	20¼	21
4700	Panhandle	13	11⅞	12⅝	..
400	Panhand pf	72	70	72	..
8800	Paramount	111	110	111	110
1000	Park & Tilf	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝
1800	Park Utah	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¾
2500	Pathe Ex A	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
100	Patino M	20	20	20	20
300	Peerless Mot	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
1900	Penick & F	23⅜	21⅞	22⅞	23
300	Penn Dix C	23½	23½	23½	..
200	Penn D pf A	95	95	95	..
2000	Penn RR	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	65
500	People Gas	156	155	155	156¾
100	Peoria & E	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34¼
100	Phil Co	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	..
300	Phil Co 6pf	52⅞	52½	52⅞	52⅜
3000	Phil Read	40⅞	39⅜	39⅜	41
100	Phillip J pf	99	99	99	..
7800	Phillips Pet	42⅜	41⅜	42	42¼
20	Phoenix pf	105	105	105	105
3400	Pierce-Ar	12⅜	11½	12	11⅜
2300	Pierce-A pf	46	43⅜	44½	45⅜
600	Pierce Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
100	Pierce Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Pillsbury pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..
2500	Pitts Coal	60	59	59⅞	58
1200	Pitts C pf	92	91½	92	..
1100	Pitts WV	147	146½	146½	..
3800	Postum C	115⅜	113⅜	114⅜	115¼
100	Press Steel	67½	67½	67½	..
500	Prod & Ref	28⅞	27⅜	28⅞	..
400	Pub Serv	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
400	Pub Ser 6 pf	103¼	102⅞	103¼	102⅜
100	Pub Ser 7 pf	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	..
300	Pb Sv EG pf	108⅜	108⅜	108½	107¾
2400	Pullman N	78¼	77⅞	78⅛	78
500	Punta Sug	29⅜	29⅛	29½	30
5200	Pure Oil	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26¼
200	Purity Bk A	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	62⅜
1000	Purity Bk B	95⅜	94⅞	94⅞	94½
10	Purity Bk pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	109¼
32400	Radio	80⅛	78	78⅜	79
100	Radio pf	55½	55½	55½	55
10	RR Secur	82	82	82	..
1100	Reading	108⅛	107	107	108
100	Readg 2 pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	..
3000	Real Silk H	25½	22⅝	24⅜	22
70	Real SilkHpf	83	81	83	..
3900	Reid I Cr	67½	66	66	66⅜
100	Reid I Cr pf	111	111	111	111
12800	Rem Rand	23½	21½	22½	23
200	Repub Stl	57	56⅝	56⅝	57
1600	Reynolds S	7	6¾	7	6⅞
2300	Rossia rt	17½	16½	16½	18
900	Royal Dutch	46⅝	46½	46⅝	45¾
200	Rutland pf	52	52	52	52
2800	Safety Cable	68	65½	65½	67⅜
400	St Joseph	37	37	37	37½
900	StL&SF	111	110	110	111¼
100	StL&SF pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
200	StL SW	76¼	74	74¾	75
100	Savage A	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44
2200	Seabd A L	31¼	29½	29½	31
100	Seabd AL pf	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37
900	Seagrave	13⅛	13	13	13
8500	Sears Roe	76⅜	75⅜	75½	75½
900	Shattuck	93½	92⅞	92⅞	93
300	Shell Trans	43½	42½	42½	..
1100	Shell Union	27	27	27	26
1400	Shubert Th	65	63¾	63¾	64
9000	Simmons	53½	51⅝	51⅝	53
1200	Simms Pet	19½	19	19	19¼
3600	Sinclair	16	15¾	15¾	16
1100	Skelly Oil	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	27
300	Snider	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
300	Sloss Shef	113½	110¼	110¼	113½
700	So Calif Ed	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
1500	So PR Sug	36⅞	36	36⅝	36¼
700	So Pacific	121½	120	120	120⅜
4500	So Railway	138⅜	136⅝	136⅝	138⅛
400	So Ry pf	100	100	100	100
1200	Spicer Co	26⅞	26¼	26½	26⅞
200	Sta Gas pf	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	64⅜
200	Sta Gas pf	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	64⅝
200	Sta Mill	90¼	89½	90½	90
200	Sta Mill pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅞
3800	Sta Oil Cal	56⅜	55⅜	56	..
4800	Sta Oil N J	40⅝	39⅞	40	40
3700	Sta Oil N Y	32⅛	31⅜	32	32
1200	St-Warner	71½	71	71	72
300	Stromberg	38¾	38	38¾	39
11500	Studebaker	56⅜	55¾	56	56¼
10	Studebak pf	124	124	124	123
100	Sub Boat	4	4	4	4⅛
200	Sun Oil	33	33	33	33⅛
200	Super Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
300	Symington	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
100	Symngton A	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
1100	Tenn Cop	9¼	9	9	9¼
11300	Tex Corp	52¼	51½	51⅞	51⅞
38200	Tex Gulf S	72⅞	71¼	71⅛	71
1500	Tex&Pac	98	95⅜	96	98⅞
400	Tex&P Coal	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
16000	Tex&Pac LT	26⅜	25½	25½	26
500	The Fair	32⅞	32½	32½	33
200	Tide Wtr pf	86	85½	86	85½
5300	Tide Wtr As	17⅜	17	17	17
200	Tide W A pf	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87⅜
5900	Timken	113⅞	110½	110⅜	113¼
124500	Trans Oil	9¼	8¼	9⅛	8½
400	Trans & W	26½	25½	25½	26
6200	Underwood	64½	62¼	63	65⅞
40	Und'wood pf	123	123	123	..
1500	Un Bag & P	46	44⅝	44⅜	46
12300	Un Carbon	136¼	132⅜	133½	136⅝
1400	Un Oil Cal	45¼	44⅝	44⅜	45
800	Un Pacific	192½	190¼	190⅜	191⅜
200	Un Pac pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
200	Uni Fruit	137½	137⅛	137⅛	138
1600	US CIPipe	205	202	202	202⅞
700	US Dist	18¼	18	18	..
5500	US Ind Alco	79⅜	76¼	79⅛	76½
2900	US Leather	25¼	24⅞	25	25
300	US Lea A	51½	51	51	51⅞
100	US Lea ppf	106	106	106	..
1400	US Realty	60	59	59½	61
4600	US Rubber	51	48⅜	49¼	50⅜
1600	US Rub 1pf	96⅜	95¾	95¼	96⅜
700	US Smelt	38	37⅜	37⅜	39½
89900	US Steel	137⅞	134¼	134¼	137⅞
1400	US Steel pf	137	136½	137	136½
30	Univ Pict pf	99½	98⅝	99½	98⅞
400	Univ Pipe	25	24⅝	25	25⅛
400	Util P&Lt A	30	29⅝	29¾	30
1000	Vanadium	51¼	51	51	50⅞
30	Van Rite pf	46	46	46	..
25000	Victor	44⅝	43⅜	44¼	43⅞
3800	Victor cv pf	96½	95	96	95
400	Victor pr pf	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛	98
900	Va-C Chem	12⅝	12	12	12
1400	Va-C Ch 6%	41	40¼	40¼	41⅜
100	Va-C Ch 7%	87	87	87	..
1500	Vivaudou	23½	22⅝	23⅛	23⅜
300	Vivaudou pf	100	100	100	100
170	Vulcan	29	28½	28½	30
70	Vulcan A	27½	26⅜	26⅜	..
4800	Wabash	67	65	65	66⅜
100	Wab pf A	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
400	Waldorf	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	..
100	Walworth	19	19	19	..
100	Ward Bk A	117⅜	117½	117½	117⅜
7400	Ward Bk B	32	30⅜	30⅜	31⅛
300	Ward Bk pf	96	96	96	96
2600	Warner B A	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
3300	Warren Br	162¼	159	159⅜	156⅞
310	Warren 1 pf	48¼	48	48	48¼
100	Weber & H	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
30	W Pen El A	107½	107	107½	..
20	W PenEl pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	110
20	WPen P 6%	107¼	106⅝	107¼	106½
10	WPen P 7%	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	115⅜
10900	Wn Md	50⅝	47⅝	48⅝	49⅝
900	Wn Md 2 pf	51⅜	50¼	50⅜	51½
200	Wn Pac	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35½
200	Wn Pac pf	61½	61⅛	61⅛	..
400	Wn Union	161	161	161	161
10000	Westg A B	44½	42⅝	43	44½
5600	Westg Elec	82	80⅜	80⅜	81½
200	Westg El pf	90	89	89	89
200	Weston In	12	12	12	..
200	Weston In A	31¼	31	31¼	..
2800	White Mot	33½	32⅝	33½	33
500	Whi Sew M	38	37⅝	38	38
200	Whi Sew pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
900	Wick Sp ct	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
300	Willys-Over	15¼	14⅜	15	15¼
100	Willys-O pf	92	92	92	93½
200	Wilson	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
300	Wilson A	22¼	22½	22¼	21⅜
300	Wilson pf	67½	67	67⅛	67⅜
24000	Woolworth	188⅞	186¼	187	185⅞
200	Wor Pump	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
100	Wor Pmp B	38½	38½	38½	..
1600	Wright Aer	53⅞	52¼	53	53⅞
11500	Yel Truck	28⅞	27⅜	28¼	28⅜
400	Youngst'n	83	83	83	82¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	20.95	21.00	19.57	19.86	20.85
Jan.	21.00	21.05	19.45	19.80	20.92
Mar.	21.18	21.25	19.91	20.10	21.05
May	21.32	21.34	20.01	20.19	21.16
July	21.15	21.19	19.83	20.00	20.94
Oct.	20.18	20.20	19.07	10.27	20.10

Spots 20.25, off 100.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	21.35	21.45	19.98	20.08	21.23
Jan.	21.43	21.52	20.00	20.15	21.27
Mar.	....	21.58	20.05	20.18	21.30

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	21.15	21.20	29.84	19.98	
Jan.	21.21	21.25	19.85	20.02	
Mar.	21.27	21.35	1998	20.11	

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	11.24	11.28	10.73	10.73	11.26
Jan.	11.25	11.31	10.60	10.72	11.24
March	11.20	11.25	10.55	10.69	11.19
May	11.19	11.23	10.52	10.57	11.10
July	11.06	11.11	10.44	10.56	11.04
Oct.	10.61	10.64	10.15	10.15	10.59

Spots 11.86, up 2; tone at close easy. Sales (British), 8000; (American), 6100.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
Dec.	1.25⅜	1.26	1.24⅞	1.25⅜
Mar.	1.29⅜	1.29⅞	1.28	1.29⅛
May	1.31⅜	1.32⅛	1.31½	1.32
Corn				
Dec.	.85	.85⅞	.84¾	.85
Mar.	.89¾	.89⅞	.88⅞	.89
May	.93	.93⅛	.92	.92¼
Oats				
Dec.	.49½	.49½	.49⅛	.49¼
Mar.	.51⅛	.51⅜	.51	.51
May	.52½	.52⅝	.52	.52¼
Lard				
Dec.		12.17	11.90	11.95
Jan.	12.57	12.57	12.30	12.32
Mar.	12.62	12.62	12.40	12.45

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	1.31¾	1.29⅜	1.31½
Dec	1.27⅝	1.27	1.27⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.21½	1.21⅛	1.21½	1.21⅞
May	1.26¼	1.25¾	1.26	1.25⅝

DIVIDENDS

Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

United Fruit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 3 1928, to stock of record Dec. 3, 1927.

Collins & Aikman declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Coca-Cola Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Jan. 2, 1928, to stock of record Dec. 12, 1927.

MELTING STEEL OFF 25 CENTS

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Heavy melting scrap has been reduced 25 cents a ton to $11.25@11.75.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; du Pont drops 7 points.

Bonds: Firm; Mobile & Ohio 4½s at new peak.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Belgian and Dutch rates duplicated year's highs.

Cotton: Weak; bearish Government crop estimate.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; poor export demand.

Corn: Easy; increased country selling.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Easy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
23	Am Ag C pf	48	48	48	..
50	Am Pneu pf	20	20	20	20
5	Am Sugar pf	106	106	106	..
910	Am T&T	177⅝	176¾	176⅞	177
114	Am Woolen	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	23¾
70	Am Wool pf	54¾	53½	53½	54⅜
375	Amoskeag	86	85½	85¾	85⅜
285	Anaconda	48⅞	47⅝	47⅝	48⅞
600	Arcadian	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Ariz Com	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
140	As Gas & E	43¼	43	43	43
192	Atchison	190⅜	188¼	188¼	190⅞
35	Big Hart	94	94	94	94
51	Bos & Alb	185	184	184	184
111	Bos El	83	82½	83	83
17	Bos El pf	101¼	100	100	101¼
171	Bos El 1 pf	114	113	113	114
24	Bos El 2 pf	103½	103½	103½	104
440	B & M	59	58½	58½	58
55	B&M A sta	72	71½	72	71½
34	B&M B sta	109	108	109	110
91	B&M C sta	100	98	98	99
50	Bos Prov	209	209	209	..
5	Cal Petro	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
425	Cal & Hecla	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
255	Cop Range	15	14⅝	14¾	15⅛
10	Dodge Bros	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
50	Dom Stores	93	93	93	..
150	East SS	82¾	82	82	84
50	East SS 1pf	100	100	100	..
42	E Mass Ry	35	35	35	36
45	E Mass A	53½	53½	53½	55
65	E Mass pf	76	76	76	76
25	E Mass B	74	74	74	..
58	Edison Elec	250	247	247	250
140	Eng Pub	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37½
40	Eng Pub pf	107	107	107	..
45	Fed Water	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	..
270	Galv Hous	35½	32	33	35¼
50	Galv H pf	82¼	82	82	83
390	Gen Elec	130⅞	127¼	127⅞	129⅜
20	Gen Alloys	11	11	11	11
70	Gilchrist	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35
238	Gillette	98⅜	96½	96½	98
20	Georgian	14	14	14	14
170	Georgian pf	20⅜	20	20⅜	20
145	Granby	35⅞	35	35⅞	35¼
255	Greenfield	10⅛	10	10	10
10	Hardy	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
10	Hathaway	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
150	Hood Rub	39	39	39	40
55	Island Crk	57	57	57	57
115	Isle Royale	13	12½	12½	13
465	Keweenah	2¼	1⅞	2¼	2
100	La Cop ctfs	.91	.91	.91	..
57	La Salle	.50	.50	.50	..
33	Libby McN	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
9	Loew's Thea	7	7	7	..
55	Me Cent	65	64⅝	65	..
628	Mass Gas	124	120	124	118
560	Mass Gas pf	80	80	80	80
175	May Old Col	.75	.75	.75	.75
85	Mergenthal	114	114	114	114
180	Mohawk	45	44	44	45
655	Nash	88⅛	85⅞	86⅛	86½
25	Nat Leather	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
100	Nat M&S	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
130	New C'nelia	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝
35	NE Pub s	99	99	99	..
10	NE Pub S pf	103	103	103	..
70	NE So M pf	4½	4½	4½	..
171	NE Tel	138	137⅝	137⅝	..
105	NY NH & H	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	52¼
71	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
615	No Butte	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1½
10	No NH	106	106	106	105
119	Old Colony	135¼	135¼	135¼	135½
400	Olympia ctfs	17	17	17	16⅝
105	Pac Mills	39½	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜
288	Penn RR	65⅜	64⅞	65⅛	65⅛
155	Pocahontas	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
15	Prod & Ref	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	..
449	Pullman	79¼	78	78¼	78
5	Reece But	15	15	15	..
95	St Mary Ld	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25½
100	Shanon ctf	.30	.30	.30	..
100	Stand L&P	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
88	Swedish Inv	127	126	127	127
175	Swift Inter	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	..
114	Swift & Co	126	124½	125	124
15	Torrington	84	83½	84	84
475	Tower Mfg	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
77	Uni Fruit	137⅜	137¼	137¼	138
529	Uni Shoe	70⅞	70	70⅞	69⅞
155	Un Twist D	10	10	10	..
25	US Rubber	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝
75	US Smelt pf	49	48⅜	48⅜	48½
1024	US Steel	138	134⅜	134⅜	137⅞
425	US&F Sec	88⅛	87½	88⅛	88½
200	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Utah Metals	1	1	1	1⅛
255	Ven Hold	8	6⅝	8	7
1025	Venzuela M	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
170	Victoria	13⅛	13⅜	13½	..
155	Waldorf	20⅛	20	20⅛	20½
10	Walth'm pf	75	74	74	..
660	War Bros	163	157	160	155
35	Westingh'se	82	81	81	81½
50	Will & Bau	16	16	16	..
70	Winona stfs	6	6	6	..
	BONDS				
100000	E M 6½s'28	98½	98½	98½	..
4000	Hood Rub 7s	103¼	103	103	..
200	NYNH&H 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..
200	Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	..

NEGOTIATIONS FOR NICARAGUAN LOAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The Nicaraguan Government, through the legation here, has begun negotiations with a group of American bankers for a new loan of $2,000,000 to be applied chiefly to claims resulting from the recent revolution, it is learned from Nicaraguan sources.

Brown Brothers, who participated in floating previous Nicaraguan loans, are not participating in the negotiations, the interested firms being the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, and J. and W. Seligman.

Among the financial claims resulting from the Nicaraguan revolution is a large bill for damages by Nicaraguans and foreigners. Other expenses include the maintenance of the native constabulary and the cost of the coming election.

It is understood that the larger war claims will not be paid at present, the loan being only enough to pay claims of small plantation owners who suffered losses during the revolution. Some of the money will be used for preliminary work on the projected Interocean Railway, which in the end is expected to cost between five and ten million dollars.

In taking account of all the money that Nicaragua will have to pay, the war claims are expected to amount to about $10,000,000, and railway expenditures to about $12,000,000.

STEEL'S UNFILLED ORDERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of October, to be made public on Thursday, are expected to show an increase, estimated at between 75,000 and 100,000 tons. Large rail orders, especially in the middle West, were booked by the corporation in October, and the estimate of an increase is based largely on this. A moderate gain in general orders during the month also was noted, but shipments also were large, which may have offset bookings to some extent.

NORTH WESTERN'S NET LESS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway, said that to date gross and net earnings of the road were less than in 1926, due partly to a decrease in volume of business and partly to the strike of coal miners in the central West, which increased operating expenses of the road by $1,200,000. The board approved a maintenance program for the expenditure of approximately $23,000,000, with an addition and betterment budget of $22,000,000 more.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Permission to issue $25,000,000 in new common stock and to turn it over to the Pennsylvania Railroad was asked today of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Company, which operates the railroad bores into New York City. The tunnel company desires to reduce its debts to the parent corporation, which now stand at $83,600,000.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
1	Aero Sup B	11	11	11
2	Alabam GtSoRy	161	160¼	160¼
1	Am Arch	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
4	Am BrBovFgnvtc	7½	7	7
16	AmCnt Oilfds	.90	.88	.90
2	Am Cyan B	25	25	25
4	Am Dept Stores	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜
1	Am Exploration	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	Am Gar & E	112	111⅞	111⅞
1	Am Ldry Mch	105	105	105
7	Am Maracaibo	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†10	Am P&Lt pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
15	Am Rolling Mills	86	85	85½
1	Am S&Ch vtc	9	9	9
5	Am Superpow A	38⅞	38½	38⅞
4	do B	40¼	39⅞	40¼
10	Anglo-Am Oil	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1	do non vot	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5	Ark Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4	Assc Gas & El	43⅛	43	43⅛
7	Atlantic Lobos	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2	do pf	4	4	4
1	Atlas Plywood	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1	Auburn Auto	107½	107½	107½
20	Bancitaly	117⅛	116⅝	117
2	Beaver Cons	2	2	2
†50	Blackstone VG&E	137½	137½	137½
7	Blyn Shoe	4⅛	4	4⅛
45	Bohn Alum & Br	27¼	26⅝	27
10	Borden	139	138	138
4	Brit-Am Oil coup	37½	36½	36½
1	Bklyn City RR	4	4	4
†50	Buckeye P L	57	57	57
2	Budd (E G) Mfg	22	21¾	22
2	Buff Niag & E P	36	35	36
3	Bunk Hill & Sull	127	125¼	127
1	Burt F N Co	68	68	68
6	Can Ind Alcohol	42½	41½	41½
3	Can Marc Wirel	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
3	Carib Syn new	19	18½	19
5	Case Plow Wks	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Caterpil Tract new	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
6	Celanese 1pf	165	164¼	165
4	Cel Corp Am new	110	107⅝	108
8	Celluloid Co new	126¾	125¼	126¾
†50	Cen Aguire Sugar	115½	115½	115½
1	Cent S W Util	70¾	70½	70¾
1	Cent Ter Sug pf	.75	.75	.75
1	Chesebro Mfg	119	119	119
1	Chi Mil & StP pf n	37¾	37¾	37¾
1	Chicago Nip A	7	7	7
6	Chi Nip BT	3½	3¼	3½
40	Cit Serv new	51⅛	50⅞	51
5	Cities Serv pf	93⅞	93⅜	93¾
1	Cit Serv B pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2	Cities Sv Pw 6%pf	91	91	91
1	City Ice & Fuel	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
5	Club Alum Uten	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
27	Colombian Synd	2 1/16	2	2
2	Comwealth Pw pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
38	Cons Cop Min	4	4	4
2	Con G&El Balt	67	67	67
6	Cont Oil vtc	18¼	18	18¼
10	Creole Syndic	11½	11⅛	11½
5	Deere & Co	217½	213	217½
1	Doehler Die-C	16	16	16
2	Dom Stores	94¼	94	94¼
2	Durant Mot	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1	Durham Dup R pf	52¼	52¼	52¼
12	Elec Bond & Sh	77	56	56
†50	El B&S pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	Elec Invest	41	41	41
2	El P&L opt war	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
†250	El P&L 2 pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Emp G&F 8%pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Empire Pow	31½	31½	31½
6	Fageol Mot	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Fan Farm Candy	33	33	33
6	Federal Watt A	34½	34¼	34⅜
†50	Fla P&Wat 7% pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Freshman, Chas	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Fulton Syphon	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
12	Garod Radio	1⅝	1½	1⅝
16	Gen Bak A	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞
21	do B	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
1	Gen Fireproofing	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
12	Gen Ice Cream	55⅛	55	55⅛
12	Gibson Oil	2	2	2
1	Glen Alden Coal	183	183	183
8	Gold Seal Elec	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
12	Golden Cen Min	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Golden States Min	.10	.10	.10
1	Grand Stores	93	93	93
1	do pf	125	123	125
5	Gulf Oil Pa	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5	Hecla Min	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5	Hellman war	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Hershey Choc new	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
16	do pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1	do 6 pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	Hires	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3	Houston Gulf Gas	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3	Humble Oil & Ref	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
†150	Illinois P L	177	177	177
7	Imp Oil Canada	62½	62	62
1	Ind P L	83	83	83
1	Ins Co No Am	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8	Intercon Ptrol	1½	1½	1½
33	Internat Petrol	33⅞	33½	33⅞
4	Inter Utilities A	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
15	Johns Man new	114¼	113½	113½
2	Keiner-Wil Stamp	17	17	17
1	Kinnear Stores	33½	33½	33½
1	Lack Sec new	56½	56½	56½
28	Lehigh Pow S n	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞
4	Lehigh Val C ctf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
†50	Lehigh Val C Sls	90	90	90
4	Lemur Co	13	13	13
1	Lone Star Gas	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
†10	Long Is Lgt pf	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	McCall Corp rts	2	2	2
28	Magdalena Synd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3	Marc Wire Londn	7	7	7
2	Mason Val Mines	.84	.84	.84
8	May Hos Mills pf	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
2	Metro Ch Stores	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
†50	Mid West Util pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
3	Mohawk&Hud Pow	29	28⅞	29
2	Mountain&Gulf Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
6	Mountain Prod	25	25	25
1	Nat Candy	22¼	22¼	22¼
2	Nat Elec Pow A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	Nat Food Prod, B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Nat Fuel&Gas	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛
6	Nat Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Nat Pub Serv B	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
†25	Nat Tea pf	104	104	104
3	New Cornelia Cop	23	23	23
1	N E Tel&Tel	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜
1	N Mex&Ariz Ld	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
21	Newmont Mining	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛
1	N Y Mdse	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
†50	NY Tel 6½% pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
†150	N Y Transit	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
5	Nichols&Shep, n	28	27⅛	28
1	Niles Bem Pond	15½	15½	15⅝
10	Nipissing Mines	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Noranda Mines	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2	Nor Ohio ow	16	15⅞	16
2	Nor tSates Pw A	128	127⅞	127⅞
38	Northeast Pow	23⅜	23	23
2	Ohio Cop	100	.99	99
1	Ohio Oil	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
1	Ohio Pb Serv 'A'pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1	Ovington Br pr pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3	Pa Coast Biscuit	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
8	Pandem Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Pantepec O Venez	8	8	8
1	Pender Groc A	50	50	50
1	Penn Ohio Edis nw	34	34	34
†20	Penn O Edis pr pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Pigg Wigg Corp	26½	26½	26½
4	PittsLake Erie Ry	184¼	183½	184¼
2	Pow Sec Corp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3	Prairie Oil&Gas	49	49	49
3	Pratt & Lambert	57	56½	56½
28	Reiter Foster	8⅛	8	8⅛
6	Reo Motor	25⅛	24⅞	25
1	Rep Mot Truck ctf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Richmond Radiator	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1	Ryan Con	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
13	St Regis Paper	58½	57½	58
10	Salt-Creek Prod	30½	30½	30½
12	Servel Inc wi	3½	3⅜	3½
5	Selfridge Prov St	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Servel Del	.19	.19	.19
4	Shattuck Dena	8	8	8
1	Sierra Pac Elec	28½	28½	28½
2	Silica Gel Corp vtc	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
†20	Solar Ref	180½	180½	180½
33	Southeast P&Lt	41⅞	40½	40½
16	Southeast P&L w	12	11⅞	12
1	Southeast P&L pf	107½	107½	107½
1	South Penn Oil	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
†250	Stan Gas&Elptcpf	110⅛	110	110
11	Stand Oil Indiana	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜
1	Stand Oil Kansas	16½	16½	16½
1	Stand Oil Ky	122¼	122¼	122¼
†50	Stand Oil Ohio	76¼	76¼	76¼
2	Stinnes Hugo	11	11	11
†150	Swift & Co	125	125	125
10	Swift Int	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	Syracuse Wa M B	19	19	19
†20	Tex Pow pf	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
2	Tidal Osa non vot	19	19	19
†50	Tietz Inc (Leon)	36	35⅜	36
1	Todd Shipyards	50	50	50
15	Trans Lux D P	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19	Trico Prod	30	29½	29½
†250	Tubize Art S B ctf	349½	345	345
1	Tung Sol Lamp A	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
6	United Biscuit A	54	53⅛	53⅛
1	Un Biscuit B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3	Un Elec Coal ctf	29½	29	29½
1	Unit Eng&Fdry	47	47	47
6	Unit Gas Imp	110⅛	110	110⅛
18	Un Lt&Pow A	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1	US Gypsum	100	100	100
6	USL Battery	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞
3	USL Battery B	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3	Un Verde Ext	27	26⅜	26⅜
5	Util Pow&Lt B ctf	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞
23	Util Shares	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
15	Util Shares Opt	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
38	Vacuum Oil	135½	133	135½
26	Venezuelan Pet	5⅛	5	5⅛
23	Watson (JW) Co	24⅛	23⅛	24
2	Wenden Cop Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	W Auto Sup pt pf	29⅛	29	29
8	W Dairy Pd B ctf	28	27⅞	28
10	White S M deb rts	12	11	11½
1	Wilcox O & G	22½	22½	22½

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low Nov. 9	Nov. 7
3	All Pack 8s '39	43⅝	43⅜	43¼
3	Alum Corp 5s '52	103⅛	100⅞	100⅞
5	Am Cyan 5s '42	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
16	A G & E 6s B 2014	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	108	107⅞	108
5	Am Seat 6s '36	108	103	103
7	Appalac Pw 5s '56	98½	98⅜	98⅜
6	Bea O 6s '36 ww	93½	93⅛	93½
5	Bell Tel C 5s A '53	103	103	103
5	Bell Tel C 5s B	103¼	103¼	103¼
65	B & M A C 5s '67	98	97⅜	97⅜
5	Can Na R E 7s '35	113	112⅞	113
2	C N R Eq 4½s '57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

Sales		High	Low	1:00
3	Caro&G S 6s '42	79	79	79
10	Carolina P&L5s'56	103	102⅞	102⅞
8	Chic P Tool 5½s	99¼	99¼	99¼
161	CM&StPadj5s2000	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2	CinStCar5½s'52A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
16	Cities Ser 5s '66	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2	Cities Ser 6s '66	101⅝	101½	101⅝
26	Cities S Gas5½s42	93⅞	93½	93⅞
11	Colum G&E5s'52	99	99	99
15	Colum Ry4½s'57	94½	94½	94½
10	Comw Ed4½s D '57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Con Textile 8s '41	96½	96½	96½
3	Cosgro MC 6½s '45	96	96	96
8	Cudahy P 5½s '37	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3	Det C Gas 5s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Det In Bridge7s52	100	100	100
5	DetI Bridge6½s52	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
10	Dixie G Gas6½s37	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
14	El Refrig 6s '36	66⅞	64	66⅞
48	Empire O&R5½s42	92½	92⅛	92⅛
1	Firestone Tire5s42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	98⅛	98	98⅛
13	Fla P&Lt 5s '54	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
17	Gair Robt 5½s '42	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
6	Gal Sig Oil 7s '30	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
6	Gatineau Po 5s '56	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
20	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	132	132	132
5	Ga & Fla 6s '46	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	Ga Pow 5s '67	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3	Gdyr T&R 5½s'31	100⅛	100	100
1	Indnpls P&L 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
1	Int Pow Sec 7s '57	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
19	Inter Pow 5s '57	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1	Jed H Coal 6s'41	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
23	Koopers G&C 5s '47	98½	98½	98½
21	LehP&6sA2026	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Lone Star Gas 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	L I Lt 6s '45	105	105	105
3	Mass Gas5½s '46	104½	104½	104½
12	Milw G&E 4½s '67	99½	99½	99½
3	Mont Pow 5s '62	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Mont W Prp 5s'46	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3	Morris&Co 7½s'30	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2	Narrag 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
31	NatP&Lt 6s 2026	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
5	Nat Pub Sv 6½s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11	Nat Rad 6½s '47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	NE G&E 5s'47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4	NY P&Lt 4½s	96	96	96
14	Nich & Sh 6s '37	111⅛	110⅛	111⅛
1	Nor St Pow 6½s'33	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
15	N St P cvt 6½ '33	124½	124	124
16	Ohio Pow 5s B '52	101⅛	100⅜	100⅜
10	O Pow 6¼ D '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5	Pac G&El 4½	97⅛	97	97
10	Penn C Lt&P 4½s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4	PennOE 6s'50 ww	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3	Phila El 5½ '72	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
36	Phillips P 5¼s'39	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
9	Pitts S&B 5½s '47	100	100	100
5	Pot Ed 5s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Pure Oil 6½s 1933	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7	RemRand5½sA'47	94⅜	94	94⅜
5	Richfield O 6s'41	96½	96½	96½
6	St LGas&Coke6s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
15	Shell Pipe Line 5s	98	98	98
1	SchulteRE6s'35ww	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1	Shawsheen 7s '31	99½	99½	99½
18	Shubert Thea 6s'42	96½	96½	96½
4	Snider Pack 6s'32	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
23	SEP&L6s2025	105⅞	105	105¼
12	SouthCalEd5s'51	101	101	101
10	SouthCalEd5s'52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	So Cal Gas 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	So Dairies 6s'30	97⅛	97	97⅛
5	StandInvCorp5s'37	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	StandOilNY6½s'33	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Stutz Mot 7½s'37	95	94⅛	94⅛
4	Swift Co 5s'32	100½	100½	100½
1	Trns Lux D P 6½s	98	98	98
2	UnGasUtil6½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	UnLgt&Ry5½s'52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	U S Rub 6½s'29	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	US Rub 6½s '32	101	101	101
2	US Rub 6½s '36	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	US Smelt 5½s '35	104	104	104
6	Util P&L 5½s '47	93	93	93
4	Wstn Po 5½s '57	99½	99½	99½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	Bad C Mun 7s 51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
14	Bav Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1	Berlin El 6½s '28	100	100	100
1	Bogota Mg Bk 7s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
29	Brazil 6½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2	Bu Air Pr 7½s '47	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Bu Al Pr Es '36	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10	Bu Al Pr 7s '52	98	97⅝	98
7	Bur & Wai 6s '40	96	96	96
1	Ct Bk Ger 6s '52	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6	Chile Mg Bk 6s '31	96¼	96¼	96¼
25	Dzig Prt 6½s '52	86½	86½	86½
3	Dnmk Kg 5½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13	Deutsch Bk 6s '32	98	98	98
1	E Prus LdBk6s'30	95	95	95
2	GerConMun7s'47	98	98	98
8	HamburgState6s'46	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
12	HanoverStCred6s	95	95	95
20	JgoSlavMtgBk7'57	86	86	86
3	LombardElec7s'52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
3	MedellinCol7s'51	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5	MendozaPr7½s'51	96½	96½	96½
2	MeridionaleEl7s'75	93⅛	93⅛	93½
2	Montevideo 6s'59	93½	93½	93½
2	Peru 7s '59	97	96⅞	97
18	Pirello Co Italy 7s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
30	Poland State 7s	92⅛	92	92
21	PrussiaFS6½s'51	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
36	PrussiaFS6s	96½	96½	96½
6	Rio Grande 7s'66	97	97	97
3	Russian 5½s 1921	17	17	17
3	Russian5½ctfs1921	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	Santa Fe Arg 7s'45	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
16	SrbCroat&Slv7s'62	87	87	87
6	Stinnes 7s '36	90	90	90
1	Tietz L 7½s'46 ww	102½	102½	102½
11	UnitElSvc7s'56ww	92½	92½	92½
9	UnIndust6½s'41	92	91½	91½
10	UStlWrks6½s'47A	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend. e ex-rights.

FEWER SURPLUS CARS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Class 1 roads Oct. 23 had 151,893 surplus freight cars in good repair, American Railway Association states, a decrease of 1424 from Oct. 15.

ALTON'S LOADINGS

Chicago & Alton handled 38,935 revenue freight cars in October, compared with 43,712 in October, 1926.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS LOWER

LONDON, Nov. 9—Rubber stocks in London Nov. 5 totaled 69,640 tons, an increase of 100 tons last week.

The Frink Corporation
6½% Sinking Fund Debentures, 1942
With Detachable Stock Purchase Warrants

Company is the leader in the development and application of reflected light and in advanced methods of illumination for Banks, Stores, Hospitals and Public Buildings.
Net current assets in excess of amount of this issue, which is company's only funded debt.
Net Earnings applicable to sinking fund and interest on these bonds averaged for the past 4½ years more than 4¼ times annual interest charges.

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Yielding about 6.55%

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LAST DIVIDEND RATE 5%
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BRADFORD NOW BIG BUYER IN WOOL MARKETS

English Interests Dominate Week's Trading—Prices Holding Firmly

Those who had been expecting a break in prices for wool in the primary markets of the southern hemisphere when the heavier offerings of November began to come forward to market, have been disappointed by the developments of the last week.

English operators have within the last two weeks come into the market for wool in a very determined manner and have dominated the primary markets.

Buying orders have been sent down to the primary markets by English houses evidently without limits. This appears to have been the situation in Montevideo, where prices have risen sharply in the last week, the advance in prices over the week-end amounting to quite 5 per cent, due chiefly to the buying orders from Bradford, although it appears that the Continent also is taking some wool.

American buyers have been more or less nonplussed by the situation, and evidently have taken very little wool, in spite of the practical exhaustion of foreign wools of all kinds in this country.

Offerings from Montevideo this week have been made on the basis, for super skirted and rewound wools, landed cost and freight in bond, of 51 cents for 58-60s combing; 49 cents for 56s; 45 cents for 50s; 39 to 40 cents for IIIs; 36½ cents for IVs and 33½ cents for Vs. For standards Vs, Buenos Aires is quoting 32 cents.

Interest is growing in the New Zealand season, which will open next week with a sale in Wellington on Monday and another in Napier the Friday following. The clip is understood to be in good condition and shows some increase over the clip of a year ago.

Rising Trend in Australia

Australia this week has shown a hardening tendency in prices, due to the advent of Yorkshire into the market. At the sale in Perth on Tuesday, prices were very strong, the best 64-70s free blue wools bringing the equivalent of $1.08, clean basis, in bond at Boston, while 64s of the same description were costing about $1.04 and 60-64s about $1. For good combing wools of the blue type, $1.07 was paid for 64-70s, and 60-64s brought 99 cents.

The sale in Melbourne showed little change in prices, the offering being a poor one. England and the Continent were the chief operators.

In Sydney, the selection is improving, and the market is very firm, with an upward tendency. Japan, England and the Continent are continuing to operate freely, and the United States is buying a little. At the sale yesterday, super combing 70s wools were costing the equivalent, clean basis, landed in Boston in bond, of $1.15.

Reports from Bradford show that the market there is considerably improved, and the spinners and weavers, who have borne the brunt of dull business for many months past, are gradually getting into better position. The topmakers of Bradford have sold so far forward that they do not care to sell further except at protective rates. Open quotations on tops have been withdrawn by most topmakers.

Continental Situation Strong

The Continental situation is a strong one, and the feeling of confidence is greater in view of the fact that the textile strike which threatened in Germany has been settled amicably. Germany's difficulties have not become serious enough to stop her from buying wool rather freely abroad. Moreover, France is understood to be operating to some extent in the primary markets for Germany.

In the local market, there has been only moderate activity for the most part, relieved by the buying of one or two large mills of sizable lines of fine wools, one mill being credited with taking a million pounds of 12 months Texas wools at about $1.10, clean basis. Medium wools are very strong, owing to their scarcity. Woolen mill wools are in fair request and steady. Noils are without material change.

News received this morning from the Texas fall wool sales indicates that from 33 to 34 cents is being paid in the markets there, some wools already having been sold which were not scheduled to be sold so soon. Known sales yesterday exceeded a half-million pounds.

Mohair is rather on the quiet side, but prices are firm at 58 to 60 cents for Texas hair in the original bags. Little hair is left at the moment in Texas. The foreign mohair markets are all very firm.

COTTON CROP OF 12,842,000 BALES IS OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A cotton crop of 12,842,000 equivalent to 500-pound bales this year is indicated by reports to the Department of Agriculture as of Nov. 1.

A month ago a crop of 12,678,000 bales was indicated with a yield of 149.3 pounds an acre. Last year's crop totaled 17,977,374 bales with a yield of 182.6 pounds an acre.

Upon the 40,626,000 acres for harvest this year, as preliminarily estimated, the indicated production would approximate a yield of 151.2 pounds of lint cotton an acre.

COTTON GINNINGS LESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP) — Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Nov. 1 totaled 9,925,795 running bales, counting 343,689 round bales as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 11,253,873 bales, including 58,327 round bales, to that date last year, and 11,207,197 bales, including 184,706 round bales, to Nov. 1, in 1925, the Census Bureau announced today.

SHARP BREAK IN COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Cotton prices broke $4 to $6 a bale on the New York Cotton Exchange today, following publication of the Department of Agriculture crop estimate showing an indicated crop of 12,842,000, an increase of 164,000 over the October estimate.

As trading progressed, prices showed losses varying from $2.50 to $7.50 a bale, the estimate being about 300,000 bales larger than the trade had anticipated.

December, which had been selling around 21 cents before the report appeared, dropped to 19.57 cents, but active trade buying was encountered and the market regained part of its losses. Price movements were excited, and sentiment seemed divided.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9 (AP)—The cotton market here today broke 125 to 130 points on the publication of the government crop report.

Soon after trading was resumed, after receipt of the report, December contracts sold off from 21.15 to 19.95, January from 21.23 to 19.90, and May 21.30 to 21.05, 125 to 132 points, or approximately $6.50 a bale down.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers 5s	100	99⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¼	104
Am Dock 6s	106	106
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Am Mach Fdy 6s '39	104⅝	104⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅛	101⅞
Am Smelting 6s '47	105½	105¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	105	104½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Am W Paper 6s '47	93½	93
Anaconda Cop 6s '43	105	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	109⅝	109
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	107	106½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94¼	94⅛
Ann Arbor 4s '95	85	84½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90⅞	90⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅞	88
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	92⅞	92⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97⅞
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	91½	91½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	93½	93½
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	87	87
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	98¼	98¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	108⅝	108⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	99⅝	99⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105⅝	105⅜
B&O 5s series D	105	104⅞
B&O 6s '29	102⅝	102⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅝	111⅜
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96⅛	96⅛
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	99⅞	99⅞
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	91	91
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	105⅝	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	107⅜	107⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	102
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	101⅛	101
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	103⅞
Big Sandy Ry 4s '44	93½	93½
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	104⅛	104⅛
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	89½	86⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105½	105¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	95⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	93	93
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	221	221
Buff R & P 4½s '57	98¼	97⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	99½	99¼
By-Prod Coke 5½s	102	102
Cal Gas & Elec 5s'37	102⅝	102⅜
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	95⅝	95⅜
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100⅝	100⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Can South con 5s '62	109½	109½
Can Nat gen 4½s '54	98⅞	98⅞
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can Nor deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	115	115
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅜	88¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅞	99⅞
Can SS Ltd 6s	100⅞	100⅞
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108⅛
Cen Foundry 6s	99⅝	99⅝
Cen of Ga 1st	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C	104⅝	104⅝
Cen of Ga 6s '29	102⅛	101⅞
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	105	104⅞
Cen Pacic 1st 4s '49	95⅛	95⅛
Cen Pacific 5s	104⅛	104⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	118⅝	118⅝
Cen RR&B Co Ga 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102⅞	102⅝
Ches O con 5s '39	107⅞	107⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅞	99⅞
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	91	91
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98¼	98¼
Chi BQ 4½s '77	102⅝	102⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅞	72½
Chi Ind & So 4s	96½	96
Chi M&Pug Sd 4s '49 ct	65½	65¼
Chi M&SP deb 4s '34	64⅝	64⅝
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	65½	64⅝
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	89½	89⅛
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	65⅝	65⅜
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	66	65¼
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	66	65⅝
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	99	98⅝
Chi HI&P 4½s rts	96⅛	95⅞
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	66⅛	66⅛
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	66⅛	66⅛
Chi M&StP gen 4½s reg	95½	95½
Chi Railway 5s '27	82½	82⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95	94⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s rcts	96⅛	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s wi	101⅞	101
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	95⅞	95½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¼	102
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	61	61
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	93½	93
Chi &Nw gen 3½s reg	83½	83½
Chi & Nw 4½s '20	103	102⅞
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	110⅝	110⅝
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	112⅝	112⅝
Chi & Nw 7s '30	105¼	105¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91¼
Chi &W Indiana 5½s '52	105	104⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¼	95
Chile Copper col 6s '32	95¼	95
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	96⅝	96⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	102⅝	102⅝
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99½	99½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99⅝	99½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '36	99¼	99¼
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98¼	98¼
Co Ry Lt & Pow 4½s sts	99½	99¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106¼
Con Ry 4s '54	77	77
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	94	93⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	103⅝	103⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101½	101½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	93⅞	93¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	96⅛	96⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s ct	96½	96⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	97½	97
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	105¼	105¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98⅝	98½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95⅝	95½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Del & Hudson 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 ct	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92⅝	92⅝
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	100	100
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	85	84⅞
Dery Gry Goods 7s '42	50	50
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅜	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	107⅞
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84⅞	84½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '47	95	95
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅝	105⅝
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	87	87
Duquesne Lt 4½s	99⅛	99
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	103	103
Erie 1st con 4s '96	88⅝	88½
Erie cv 4s B '53	88	87⅞
Erie 5s '67 rcts	97⅞	97½
Erie gen 4s '96	82⅞	82⅞
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	114⅝	114⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97½	97½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	104⅝	104¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	97	96⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	119¼	119¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	93⅝	93⅝
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	50⅞	50⅞
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	111½	111
Gen Mot acc 6s '37	103	102⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Geo Car & Nor 5s '29	100⅝	100⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	108	107⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s '57 rcts	94½	94¼
Gotham S Hos 6s	101½	101½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69½	68½
Granby Mining 6s sta	100½	100½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108½	108½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115⅞	115⅞
Great Northern 4½s wi	100	99⅜
Great Northern 4½s D	100⅝	100⅝
Great Northern 5s '73	108⅝	108⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	113	112⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	115⅛	115
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	103	103
Hudson Coal 5s '62	96⅝	96⅛
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104⅝	104⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92⅝	92⅜
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	102¼	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97½	97½
Ill Cen 4s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101⅝	101⅛
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s	100¼	100
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Ind Line 6s	99	98⅝
Ind Steel 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103½	103½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78⅝	78
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78½	78
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	79⅝	79⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99	98⅞
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	88⅛	88⅛
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	77	76
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	104½	104⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	100⅝	100⅛
Int Paper cv 6s '41	109	108⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	104¼	104⅛
Int Paper cv 6s '41 sta	108⅝	108⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	84½	83½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96⅛	95⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	107¼	107
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	97⅝	97¼
Int Rys C Am 6½s rcts	91⅝	91⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	92⅞	92⅞
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	100⅝	100⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102	101⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93¼	93¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅞	106⅞
Kan City Pow Lt 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	101⅞
Kayser & Co 5½s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Keith 6s '46	100½	100
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	108¾	108
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	96⅛	96½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49	81⅝	81⅝
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	118⅝	118⅜
Kinney Co 7½s '36	105	105
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105⅛	104⅜
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86	85⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91½	91½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	110½	110
Lehigh Cal Coal 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	107¼	107
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105⅝	104½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅝	99
L&N uni 4s '40	98⅛	98⅛
L&N rfg 5s 2003	108⅛	108⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	71	70⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99	99
Manila So L 4s '39	74	74
McCrory 5½s '41	100	99⅞
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	109⅜	109⅜
Met Power 6s '53	107⅛	107⅛
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105¼	105
Midland of NJ 5s '40	97⅝	97⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅛	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102¼	102¼
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd	99⅛	99⅛
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	90½	90½
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	98	98
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102⅛	102
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107	107
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅝	79⅛
Mo Pac 5s '77	101⅛	100⅞
Mobile & O St L & C 4s	98	98
Mobile & O 4½s '77	98⅛	98
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86⅝	86⅝
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	85	85
Murray Body 6½s '34	94⅛	94⅛
Namm 6s	105⅛	105⅛
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	56⅛	56⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	102½	102½
Nat RR of Mex 4s '77	21⅞	21⅞
Nat RR Co of Mex 1st 4s '51	10⅞	10⅞
Nat RR Co of Mex 4½s '26	19⅞	19⅞
Nat RR of Mex 4½s '57	12½	12½
National Tube 5s '52	105	105
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	98½	98
N O Pub Ser 5s B '55	97⅝	97⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	98½	98½
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	100⅛	100⅛
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100⅛	100⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	85½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅝	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	104⅜	104⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	104⅜	104⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109⅞	109⅜
N Y Chi & StL deb 4s '31	98⅝	98⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106⅞	106⅝
N YChi & St L 5½s B '75	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y City 4½s '63	108⅝	108⅝
N Y Dock 4s '51	88⅛	88⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	104⅞	104⅞
N YEdison rfg 6½s '41	116⅝	116⅝
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	77	77
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	84⅞	84⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84⅞	84⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78⅛	78⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	112⅛	112⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	79⅛	79
NY Ry inc 6s '65	15	14⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	54⅛	54⅛
NY St Rys 6½s B '62	69⅛	69
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅝	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅞	100⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	109⅛	109
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100½	100¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88⅝	88⅛
NY & Q El Lt & P 5s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	82⅛	82⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	101⅝	101⅛
Nor Ohio 5s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 reg	70½	70
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	96⅝	96⅝
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	103½	103½
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	109½	109½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115¼	115
Nor State Pow 5s A '41	102¼	101⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	115½	115½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	116¼	116¼
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	93¼	93¼
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	94⅛	93⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅞	102½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	101⅛	101
Pac Tel Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Pathe Ex 7s '37	91⅛	91
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Penn Ohio Det 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	105½	105⅛
Penn R R 5s '64	105⅝	104⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	113⅛	113⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	113	112⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	106⅛	106
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	92	92
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Phil Elec 4½s rcts w i	98⅞	98⅞
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅛	104⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	102	101⅞
Philippine Ry 4s '37	42	42
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	94⅞	94½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	114⅛	113
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102⅛	102
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96⅝	96⅝
Prod & Ref 8s x war '31	112	112
Pub Svc G & E 5s '65	104⅝	104⅝
Pub Svc G &E 5½s '59	105½	105¼
Pub Svc N J 5½s	105	104⅞
Pub Svc N J 6s '44	106⅞	106½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	106	106
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅞
Read rfg 4½s '97	102½	102¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96⅝	96⅝
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	97	97
Rio G & W col 4s '49	87⅞	87⅞
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅝	97⅝
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅛	99⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96	95⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	92	91⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	101¼	101¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	103⅝	103⅝
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅝	102⅝
St L & S F 6s C '28	101	101
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101¼	101
St L & S F inc 6s '60	99	98⅞
St L S W con 4s '32	97¼	97
St L S W 1st 5s '52	102	101⅝
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	108⅛	108
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	96¼	96¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93½	93½
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	96½	96½
Schulco s f 5½s A '46	103⅛	103⅛
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	102⅛	102
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72	71⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	82⅝	82
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	94	93½
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅛	98
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅛	101
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	93⅝	93⅝
Silesian Am 7s '41	99⅛	99⅛
Simms Pet 6s '29	101⅞	101½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	97⅞	97⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93⅞	93⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	97⅞
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100¼	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93½	93
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94⅝	94⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	110	110
So Bell Tel Tel 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝
So Pacific col 4s '49	93⅞	93⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅞	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅝	97⅝
So Pac 4½s '77	103⅝	103⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	91⅞	91⅞
So Pac col 5s '44	102⅛	102⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	112⅞	112⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	119⅞	119⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	127	126⅝
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	111	111
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	111	111
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	96⅝	96½
Spring Valley Water 5s	100½	100¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100⅝	100½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100	99⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107¼
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	91½	91½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	101	101
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106½	106½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	67⅝	67⅝
Third Ave 5s '37	99½	99¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	58⅛	58
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅝	108½
Tol Trac Lt & Pr 5½s	100¼	100¼
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	93⅝	93⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97½	97½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98½	98½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96⅞
Union Pacific 6s '28	101¼	101
Union Pac 4½s rcts '67	100	99⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	93⅞	93¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103⅜	103
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109	108⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97	96⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100	99⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	109⅛	109
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	103⅛	103⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	107	106⅞
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104⅝	104⅝
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	85	85
Walworth 6s '45	95⅛	95⅛
Walworth 6½s '35	94	94
Wash Cen Ry 4s	90¼	90¼
West Ky Coal 7s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	104¼	103⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	102¼	102¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102¼	102¼
Western N Y & Pt 5s '37	102½	102½
Western Pac 5s '46	100	99⅞
Western Un 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	104½	104½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100⅝	100⅝
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	92⅞	92⅞
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	95½	95½
White Sew Mach 6s '36	102½	102¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	25	25
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101½	101⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106	106
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	87	86½
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	91⅛	91⅛
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	105⅝	105

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94⅝	94⅝
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	104	104
Antioquia 7s rcts	94⅛	94⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	94	94⅛
Antioquia 7s C '45	94⅛	94⅛
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	104	[illegible]
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91	90⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '61 Feb	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '61 May	99⅛	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	99⅝
Argentine 6s '58 B	99¼	99⅛
Australia 5s '57	97¼	96⅞
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	105¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅝	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98⅝	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103	102⅝
Belgium 7s '55	107	106⅞
Belgium 7s '56	104⅞	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅛	114⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109⅞	109½
Berlin 6½s '50	97⅝	97
Berlin Elev 6½s '51	93⅝	92½
Berlin Elec 6½s '56	94	93
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105	105
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104¼	104¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	95⅝	95⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Brazil 6½s '57	92⅝	92⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	96⅝	96
Brazil 7½s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Buenos Aires 7s '57	95½	95½
Buenos Aires 7s '58	95⅝	95⅝
Bremen 7s '35	101⅛	100⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101⅛	101¼
Budapest 6s '62	87	86⅝
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	91	91
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97⅞	97½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102	102
Can (Dom) 5s '52	106⅞	106½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102	101⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99	98⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95¼	95
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96⅞	96¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102⅞	101⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109½	109½
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	109½	109½
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25½	25½
Costa Rica 7s '51	96	96
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	96⅝	96
Colombo (Rep) 6s rcts '61	92½	92¼
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	100½	100⅜
Coph'n (City) 5s ct '52	95⅞	95½
Coph'n Tel 6s '50	102	102
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	94	93⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	108⅝	108⅝
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	105	105
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	108⅝	108⅝
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111⅝	111¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111⅝	111½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	104⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Dresden 7s '45	101	101
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104⅝	104½
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	104½	104½
Est R R Co 7s '64	100⅞	100⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	103⅛	102⅛
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96	95½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98⅝	98⅛
Finnish A 6½s '54	99	98⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104¼	104⅛
French Nat SS 7s '49	100⅝	100⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	106⅝	106⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅛	115⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅞	110⅝
German 7s '49	106⅛	106
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99⅝	99⅝
German El Pow 6½s '50	95½	95½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100⅝	100
German Cen Bk 6s ct '60	94⅝	94¼
German Cen Bk 6s rcts wi	95½	95½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	101½	100
Greek 7s '64	97½	97½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100¼	100
Hungary Mun 7s rcts '46	94½	94¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102	102
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	99	98⅞
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	100½	99⅞
Italian Con 7s st B '47	94⅞	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	959
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93¼	93⅛
Jap Con Pwr) 7s '44	98⅝	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	91⅝	91⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101⅝	101½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	34⅜	34⅜
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 Large	36	36
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	35⅞	35½
Mex 4s small A '04	24½	24½
Mex 6s small A '33	38	38
Mex 4s small A '10	24¼	24¼
Mex 4s large A '10	25⅝	25⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92	91⅝
Montecatini 7s ex-war '37	95¼	95
Montecatini 7s war	100½	100½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅝	102½
New So Wales 5s '57	94⅝	94⅝
New So Wales 5s, '58	94⅝	94
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100⅛	100
Norway 5½s '65	100½	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	102
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96	96
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99⅝	99⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	96⅛	95⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	101⅞	101¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	100½	100¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	102	102
Pernambuco 7s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Peru 7½s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Peru s f 7½s '56	102½	102
Peru s f 8s '24	107¼	107¼

PROPERTY VALUATION OF GREAT NORTHERN CUT TO $382,400,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A final valuation of the properties owned and used by the Great Northern Railroad as of June, 1915, was fixed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission at $382,400,000.

Nearly all of the railroad's claims for a higher figure were completely set aside by the commission in fixing the total, which will serve, unless court action modifies it, as a basis for future making of rates. The figure covers 7089 miles of main line transcontinental railroad but excludes a considerable investment made by the system in Canada.

While the Great Northern's corporate book investment account has a total of $384,273,853, the railroad itself contended for a total aggregate valuation of $636,512,774. The railroad's principal complaint against the previously fixed tentative figure declared that it failed to include sums of money which it was entitled to capitalize under the general head of "going concern value."

Among items which the commission almost completely disallowed were $63,000,000 set down as the net cost of development, and $80,980,975, the claimed cost of acquiring lands and rights and privileges. With a series of other claims included, the Great Northern was declared by the decision today to have sought a valuation greater by $232,252,099 than the commission's figure would allow.

DANISH MORTGAGE BANK BONDS

Brown Brothers & Co., Chase Securities Corporation, White, Weld & Co., and Blair & Co., Inc., are offering $5,300,000 Mortgage Bank of the Kingdom of Denmark 45-year 5 per cent sinking fund external gold bonds, Series IX of 1927 at 96½ and interest to yield 5.20 per cent.

	High	Low
Poland 6s '40	82¾	82¾
Poland 8s '50	99⅛	99⅞
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	105½	105½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	101⅝	101¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	114½	114½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100⅛	100
Rhine Westphalia 6s ct '52	93½	93
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	107½	107
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98⅝	98½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	96½	96½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105⅝	105⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	105¼	105⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105⅝	105½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92	91⅝
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107⅝	107⅝
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	95	95
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	99⅝	99⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	95⅝	95¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100¼	100
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	103½	102⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	99¼	99⅛
Siemens 6½s Lpd ct '51	102	101⅝
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104½	104½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113½	113
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	97⅞	97⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅝	98½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88⅝	88⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	76⅝	76½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99¼	99
Tyrol 7½s '55	99½	99½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99¼	99¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118⅛	118⅛
Un Steel W Bur 7s '51	101⅝	101½
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94¼	94¼
Un Steel W 6½s A war	95	94⅝
Un Steel W 6½s C war	95	95
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96½	96⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	110	109½
Westphalia El 6½s '50	96	95
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	96¼	96¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94½	94½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov.9	Last Nov.7
3½s '47	101.16	101.16	101.15	101.15	101.16
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.14	103.12	103.14	103.10
2d 4¼s '42	100	100	100	100	100
3d 4¼s '28	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.30
3d 4¼s reg	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26	
4th 4¼s '32	103.30	104.1	103.30	104.1	103.30
4th 4¼ reg	103.29	103.29	103.29	103.29	
US 3¾s '47	101.26	101.27	101.26	101.27	101.23
US 3⅜s '56	106.20	106.20	106.18	106.19	106.18
US 4s '54	109.20	109.20	109.18	109.18	109.18
US 4¼ '52	114.22	114.22	114.18	114.18	114.18

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Am Founders Trust	73	72
do rts	1⅛	1½
do 6% units	113	..
do 7% units	118	..
do old units	262	..
Am Invest Sec dep stk	19	..
Bankstocks Corp units	56½	60
Can Bank Stock Tr shares	19	20
Diversified Trustee Shares	20⅞	21⅝
Financial Investing	22	24½
Federal Inv Tr	28½	30½
do pf	23	25
do units	177	186
First Fed For Inv Tr	105	110
Gen Pub Ser	16	17
do 7% pf	111	..
do 6% pf	99	..
Greenway Corp of Md	14	20
do pf	49	50
Incorporated Investors	125	127
Industrial Trustees shares	11½	12¼
Insurance shrs Tr cfs Ser A	23¾	..
do Series C	23⅝	..
do Series F	26¾	..
do Series H	23¼	23¾
Inter Sec Corp	67	71
do old units	192½	..
do new units	154	..
Ins and Bank Stock Tr A	48½	50
do B	15	..
Investment Co of Am units	117½	122½
Investors Trustees shares	15	15¾
Mass Inv Trust	77¾	80
New Eng Inv Tr col ar	11	12¼
Old Colony Inv Tr	30	..
Power & Lt Secur Tr ww	50½	52½
Railway & Lt Sec	56	..
do pf	99	101
Second Int Securities	49	53
do units	91	..
U S Shares Corp A	13⅛	13⅞
do Series B	43⅞	44¼
do Series C-1	25¼	26⅜
do Series C-2	25¾	27⅛
U S Elec Lt & Pr ctfs A	31¾	32¾
BONDS		
Financing Investment 5s '30	97¾	97⅞
do 5s '40	90½	90⅝
Old Col Inv Tr 4½s '47	92	..
do 4½s '47, w stk	122	..
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	100	112½
do 5s '52	106	109
do 6s, '52	125	..

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Nov. 9, 1927	Oct. 9, 1927	Nov. 10, 1926
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.54¼	1.40¼	1.56½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.02¼	1.09⅛	.86¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.61½	.61	.53
Flour, Minn. pat	7.00	7.00	7.75
Lard, prime	12.75	13.05	12.90
Pork, mess	34.50	33.00	37.00
Beef, family	27.00	24.00	22.00
Sugar, gran	6.00	6.00	5.65
Iron, No. 2 Phil	19.76	20.26	22.76
Silver	.57⅝	.55⅝	.53⅝
Lead	6.25	6.25	8.00
Tin	56.50	59.00	70.75
Copper	13.50	13.125	13.80
Rub., rib sm. shts.	.37	.33	.41⅞
Cotton, Mid Uplnds	21.25	21.80	12.75
Steel billets, Pitts	33.00	33.00	35.00
Print cloths	.06⅞	.07	.04¾
Zinc	5.625	6.05	7.575

CENTRAL VERMONT

Central Vermont Railroad reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

	1927	1926
Operating revenue	$2,508,534	$2,019,917
Operating expense	1,787,675	1,983,677
Net after taxes	662,106	379,078
Non-oper income	46,975	40,942
Gross income	709,081	420,020
Deductions	492,388	463,701
Net income	216,692	*43,681

*Deficit.

NEW AFRICAN COPPER PRODUCER

A speed record in copper mining development is being made in the heart of Africa by Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. Only a few trenches and shallow shafts existed on the property 16 months ago when A. Chester Beatty and associates started work, and since then over 1¾ miles of underground workings and 6000 feet of drilling have developed 20,000,000 tons of 3½ per cent ore.

ILLINOIS PIPE LINE

HOUSTON, Nov. 9—According to information from San Angelo, Illinois Pipe Line Company has arranged to build 10 pumping stations and its engineers are surveying for a 10-inch line to be laid from West Texas to Houston ship channel instead of to some Gulf port.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55, De Beers 14¾, Rand Mines 3½. Money was 4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4¼ per cent; three months' bills 4¼@4⅜ per cent.

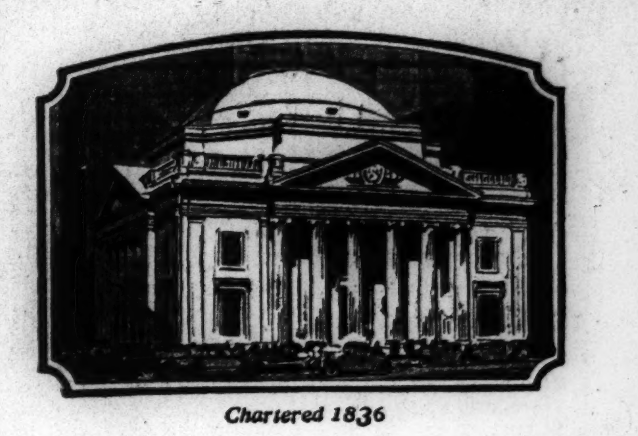
SHREVEP'T-EL DORADO PIPE LINE

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—Shreveport-El Dorado Pipe Line has acquired a two-thirds interest in stock of Shreveport Producing & Refining Corporation which owns a 5000-barrel refinery at Shreveport and 252 tank cars, as well as its own retail gas distributing stations.

LOFT, INC., SALES DECREASE

October and 10 months' sales of Loft, Inc., show decreases as follows:

	1927	1926	%Dec.
Oct. sales	$674,983	$767,729	12.0
10 months	6,248,379	6,566,566	5.0



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AVIATION

Various Stresses Enter Into Airplane Wing Design

By W. LAURENCE LePAGE

This Is the Third of a Series of Articles on Airplane Construction

THE completion of the fuselage structure, covering of the framework and "doping," several coats being necessary to prevent deterioration, brings us to the wing structure of our airplane. The wings, as already indicated, are, in this type of airplane, made of wood, fabric covered, since this form has been found to be the most suitable. Moreover, contrary to what might be expected by those of us who have not had occasion to know, the wood and fabric structure of airplane wings is a most durable form of construction, having many years of useful life before serious deterioration sets in.

We have already learned that, for maximum aerodynamic efficiency, the wings of an airplane are cambered, the curvature of the upper surface being markedly different from that of the lower. The framework of the structure is, therefore, more complicated than would be necessary in the event that a flat surface were employed.

Before continuing to a consideration of the details of the wings, it will be well to give some initial thought to the mechanical requirements which have to be satisfied. In the first place, their very nature would indicate that the wings of an airplane must be strong enough to carry the entire weight of the airplane in flight plus their own weight. Furthermore, they must possess a margin of strength, known as the "Factor of Safety," to take care of sudden loads which will be imposed in flight due to an outside disturbance such as a wind gust. Again, at the termination of a dive, when the pilot flattens out into level flight once more, there will be a greatly increased apparent weight on the wings due to the downward momentum, just as one feels heavier upon one's feet when one reaches the ground floor in a descending elevator. All these conditions have to receive our consideration in the building of the wings of our airplane.

Nor is this all. Not only do the wings of the machine have to stand up against greatly increased vertical loads such as those just described, but in landing, at the moment the wheels of the airplane touch the ground and the weight of the machine is taken off the wings, they must be strong enough in the other direction, namely, downward, to withstand the tendency to collapse at the moment that the relative upward force is taken off.

From the beginning, it will be seen that the wings of an airplane have to be unusually strong—not forgetting the everlasting call in aeronautical engineering for light weight. But the student should note that most of the loads imposed upon the wings are vertical, the horizontal, or backward loads being confined entirely to their drag, which is an easy matter to overcome.

Now, with a thorough knowledge of what we want in our airplane wings, we can go ahead with our construction. The major members in the wing structure are the two main spars or beams which extend along the entire span of each wing panel. (See Fig. 25.) Since the major loads which these beams have to withstand are, as we have seen, vertical, obviously these beams should in cross section be made deeper than they are wide. Thus, the beams should be as in Fig. 26 (a). But, with a view to saving weight it has been found possible to cut away from the sides of the beams quite a large amount of material without jeopardizing the vertical strength qualities of the beam, while the horizontal strength qualities are not serious enough to enter into consideration in this connection. So we arrive at a beam with a section like the letter "I" (see Fig. 26, b) having great strength and lightness.

These beams, two in each wing, namely a front or main beam and a rear beam, are made of especially selected straight-grained knotless spruce, which has about the highest strength for its weight of all woods.

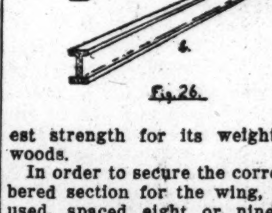


Fig. 26.

In order to secure the correct cambered section for the wing, ribs are used, spaced eight or nine inches apart along the two beams. These ribs are made up of three-ply wood which, consisting of thin layers of wood glued together with the grains at right angles to each other, has considerable strength in all directions and cannot readily split. The plywood is cut out to the shape of the streamline wing section (usually a number of ribs are cut out at the same time to obtain uniform shape) and then the piece is cut up into sections, the leading section, the middle section and the trailing section. (See Fig. 27, a.)

Two thin stips of spruce, called "cap strips," are placed along the top and bottom edges of the plywood rib sections, fastening them together into one unit but leaving spaces for the beams to pass through. (See Fig. 27, b.) The rib is now complete in essentials but the student will notice the holes which have been cut in the plywood. This is done for lightness, it having been found possible to save considerably in this way without impairing the strength of the rib.

The complete wing structure is made in this way. Ribs are threaded, as it were, onto the two beams and secured at the requisite distances apart with strong glue and nails. Between every two ribs there is placed what is known as a compression rib which is made a little stronger than the others in order to take the internal wire bracing loads or strains in the wing. An examination of Fig. 25 will reveal these compression ribs. It will also be noticed that leading edge forming pieces are inserted in order to keep the curvature of the fabric correct over the leading edge of the wing, for it will be recalled that the upper leading edge of the wing section is, aerodynamically, one of the most important parts of the wing.

It is now only necessary for the leading and trailing edge strips to be put on and the wing structure is complete except for wire bracing which, as will be seen from Fig. 25, gives the wing rigidity. The careful observer will notice that on this wire bracing all the drag wires, namely those which brace the structure against the resistance forces in flight, are duplicated for safety.

If the particular wing panel under construction carries an aileron (some modern airplanes have ailerons on the lower wings only) then the outer trailing portion of the wing behind the rear beam will be slightly modified to allow for the moveable flap, as shown in Fig. 25. Furthermore, if it is a lower wing, a wooden footplate is fitted over a portion of the wing root for the purpose of facilitating climbing into and out of the cockpits.

The wing is now ready for covering as soon as the control wires, which we will discuss when we learn to fly the plane, have been fixed. The covering operation requires no discussion. Fabric similar to that used for the fuselage is employed and is stitched on and then doped until it is taut and strong. Having now completed the wing structure of the airplane we only have to consider the tail surfaces and, finally, rig the machine, which in reality is a very simple operation.

(To Be Continued)

Airplane Wing Design

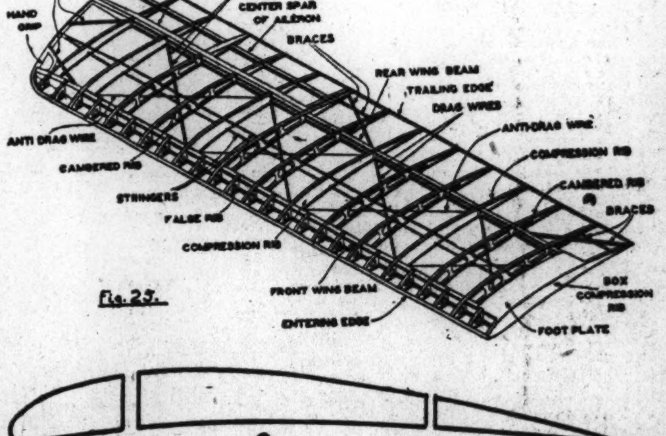


Fig. 25.

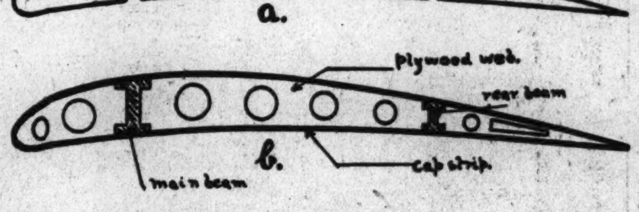


Fig. 27.



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RADIO

HIGH CAPACITY B ELIMINATOR IS PRODUCED

Generous Leeway in All Units a Fundamental Requirement

New Compact Eliminator



"B" eliminators have had a bit of a row to hoe since their first introduction due to the prevalent complaint of "motorboating," a steady chugging sound reminiscent of a one-cylinder motorboat "putting" along a water course. This being a characteristic of the first jobs the eliminator as a unit was classified as one of the great ideas of all times that wouldn't work.

Little accurate information on these units was available at the time. Nothing stimulates development like the challenge given by the failure of something to perform up to its expectations and to radio engineers the failure of eliminators proved to be a challenge and one that was effectively answered.

Two outstanding reasons for motorboating were rectifiers incapable of passing sufficient current and false economy on the large by-pass condensers in the filter system. As ridiculous as it may sound the fact remains that eliminators of a year or two ago were using the ordinary 201-type of tube as a rectifier.

Another point of difficulty was that the choke coils were either too small or would not pass sufficient current to give any decent voltage to the plates of the tubes. This meant weak signals or an unpleasant humming sound. Another point was the inefficiency of the resistors which would not stand up under the load they had to carry with dire results as far as radio reception was concerned.

This whole difficulty of course was due to the fact that the completed supply was built when the individual units necessary for its proper operation had not been developed. This has been overcome with intensive research; and satisfactory rectifiers, chokes, condensers and resistors are now available.

One of the best examples among modern eliminators is the new National B eliminator. From rectifier through chokes and condensers to resistors this unit can be classified as "oversize" in the sense of its electrical design. Physically it is about the most compact eliminator of the real power type that we have seen. The design has been carried out under the direct supervision of William A. Ready and James Millen, research engineer of the National Company.

The National-B Type 7180 will supply 70 milamperes at 180 volts, sufficient for operating the largest radio set, equipped with the UX-171 power tube. In addition to the fixed power tube plate voltage of 180, three variable voltages are also available, as follows: Detector voltages, 22 to 45, adjustable; R. F. voltages, 50 to 75, adjustable; A. F. voltages, 90 to 135, adjustable.

These ranges of adjustment make it possible to obtain maximum performance from any radio set, something which is not always possible when fixed voltages only are available.

How Voltages Are Adjusted

By an exclusive feature, the voltage adjustments are limited to the ranges indicated above. This makes it impossible to place an excessive or harmful voltage where it does not belong. Thus the tubes and by-pass condensers are thoroughly protected against damage.

The detector and intermediate voltages are adjusted by moving the small pins, projecting through curved slots, directly above the binding posts, supplying the adjustable voltages. Adjustment is made exactly in the same way as a clock is regulated to run fast or slow. The pin is simply moved to different portions of the slot with the finger. There is no danger of shock.

The electrical design of this eliminator is along the accepted and proved lines. The incoming 60-cycle, 110-volt A. C. on entering the instrument is stepped up in a rugged transformer and the stepped-up current is rectified through an R. C. A. UX280 or Cunningham CX380 rectifier tube. The filaments of this tube are lighted from a separate winding on the transformer. The rectified current is then filtered through two heavy-duty filter chokes and ample high-voltage condenser banks.

Every component part of the National-B has been designed with a wide margin of safety, so as to insure absolutely reliable and lasting service. These parts are so arranged within the case that a minimum of wiring is required, and all the connections are easily followed and checked when the case is removed. The removal of the case is easy and possible without disconnecting any wires or affecting the heavy bakelite terminal strip.

It is not necessary to remove the case to insert the rectifier tube, which goes in from the bottom. To remove or change the rectifier tube, it is simply necessary to tip the unit on its side, when the tube can be readily reached. The National-B is fully licensed under patents and applications of the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. V. D. H.

Radio Program Notes

On MONDAY, Nov. 7, WHAZ, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute station at Troy, N. Y., began radiocasting on its new frequency of 720 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 416.4 meters, recently assigned to it by the Federal Radio Commission. The commission at first suggested a much lower frequency but following a protest by Palmer C. Ricketts, president of Rensselaer Tech that so pronounced a change would interfere with the engineering educational and experimental work carried on by this station for five years, a compromise was reached.

WHAZ radiocasts Monday evenings only and, as Chicago stations are silent that night, this station will hereafter use the wavelengh assigned to stations WHT and WIBO at Chicago on other days of the week. This will give the Troy station a clear channel for its programs.

◇ ◇ ◇

Rensselaer Tech opened the first 500-watt station in any educational institution in the summer of 1922 through a gift of the Roeblings, graduates famous as builders of the Brooklyn Bridge, and has been heard every Monday evening since on the same wavelength. WHAZ has shared with WGY the wavelength of 379.5 meters, 790 kilocycles frequency, for three or four hours Monday evenings only, while the General Electric station has occupied the band for the remainder of the week. Hereafter the Schenectady station will extend its radiocasting to Monday evenings also, continuing on the same frequency.

Radiophone WHAZ demonstrated the technical efficiency of its radio engineers, who have been experimenting in transmission since 1909, by establishing a distance record of 10,000 miles to New Zealand on its regular wave and power early in its career, established two-way communication with Calgary, Alta., and Australia, and has been reported from as many as 16 points in the British Isles and Continental Europe in one night. WHAZ uses 500 watts power.

◇ ◇ ◇

KFVE, a 1000-watt transmitter located atop the Hotel Chase, St. Louis, Mo., will become associated with the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network on or about Nov. 15, according to a joint statement issued Nov. 5 by G. F. McClelland, vice-president and general manager of the NBC and Thomas Patrick Convey, president of the Greater St. Louis Broadcasting Corporation, which owns and operates the St. Louis station.

It is hoped to have the necesasry wire lines installed by Nov. 15. Both sustaining and sponsored programs, the former supplied by the National Broadcasting Company and the latter by its commercial clients, will be delivered through NBC facilities to KFVE for radiocasting.

◇ ◇ ◇

"We are elated to be in the position to inform listeners in KFVE's territory that we shall soon broadcast programs distributed by the National Broadcasting Company," commented Mr. Convey. "Knowing the keen interest our audience has in programs of high merit, we are delighted that KFVE through its new affiliation will continue to offer programs of a distinctive musical and artistic character."

The National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network which KFVE will join has as its "key" station WJZ, New York.

◇ ◇ ◇

The National Opera Company under the direction of Max Dolin will present the grand opera "Maritana," by Wallace, from 8 to 9 p. m., Nov. 14, over the Pacific Coast Network.

"Maritana" is the tale of a gypsy girl in Spain. The cast is as follows: Charles II, King of Spain, Mynard Jones; Don Jose de Santarem, his minister, Harold Dana; Don Cæsar de Bazan, Harold Spaulding; Marquis de Montefiori, Harrison Ward; Lazarillo, Mary Groom Richards; Maritana, a gypsy singer, Barbara Blanchard; Marchioness de Montefiori, Elfreda Wynne.

◇ ◇ ◇

There is an interesting bit of history connected with Elfreda Wynne, who assumes the character of the Marchioness de Montefiori, in the above-named opera. She was born in Jugoslavia, into a family where music was taught as early as speech.

Her father was a well-known oratorio singer and cantor whose profession necessitated the family living in various countries of Europe and in this manner Miss Wynne acquired a number of languages including French, German, Danish, Italian, Serbian, and other Slav dialects. As early as her third year she was taught to read music, the family at that time residing in Denmark where she attended all concerts given by the Philharmonic Society.

◇ ◇ ◇

Miss Wynne made her début on the stage in a spectacular production of "Frau Venus," in Prague, Bohemia, at the age of seven. Her voice then showed remarkable sureness, volume and absolute pitch. During her early school years she sang in the churches of Jugoslavia. She was then sent to Vienna, where she studied voice at the Royal Conservatory under Professor Auderieth, also with Frank King Clark in Berlin.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink heard the young singer and introduced her in Beiruth, where she sang under Sigfried Wagner's direction. At the outbreak of the war she was engaged as dramatic lead at the opera in Breslau, but as her European career was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities, she came to America. Since her arrival in this country she has appeared successfully in concerts in New York; for one season was prima donna with Al Jolson, and has toured the well-known vaudeville circuits of this country in her own high-class musical acts.

◇ ◇ ◇

Robert Louis Stevenson, one of the most beloved of writers by young folk, will be appropriately noted by the WBAL Sandman Circle on Monday evening, Nov. 14, when Lady Baltimore will tell her junior radio audience some delightful stories by and about this popular author. Among some of these stories will be the writer's delicious "Travels with a Donkey," and following the story telling part of that evening's circle program, Lady Baltimore will recite some of the poems from "Child's Garden of Verses" which Stevenson wrote.

Other programs which Lady Baltimore plans to radiocast during the week for the benefit of her listeners-in will be one devoted to the telling of some weird Indian legends, and some more "wonder stories" which are proving exceedingly popular with the boys and girls of the radio world.

◇ ◇ ◇

Headed by George von Hagel, prominent California cellist, a newly organized KPO concert orchestra is now presenting from the Hale-Chronicle station's studios daily programs of concert music during the afternoons and early evening periods. This new ensemble consists of a group of some of the best known California musicians. It will offer the radio audience light classics and favorite light opera excerpts.

The KPO Concert Orchestra programs are now being radiocast daily, except Sundays, from 1 to 2 p. m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Programs are also being presented during the 4 to 5 o'clock periods on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

REHABILITATION IN FLOOD ZONE

(Continued from Page 1)

Cadets of Norwich University were praised for their work, and in Bethel and other places high school boys joined the shoveling gangs removing débris.

Telephone and telegraph officials reported that more than 40 line crews have been constantly at work re-establishing communications into Vermont and western Massachusetts, and eight telephone circuits have been completed into Montpelier. Outward messages have been given precedence, and the news is replete with instances of individual operators remaining at their posts for more than double an ordinary shift to help move the great accumulation of calls and messages. Relief operators have been sent in, and 75 additional toll telephone operators have been on duty in the Boston office.

Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown opened an army air base at Burlington, after preparations had been made there by Lieut. R. H. Cobb, Burlington being at the foot of the Winooski Valley in which the need seems greatest.

Rail service between Boston and Montreal has been opened via Portland, Me., and Sherbrooke, Que., leaving the Boston & Maine line to the west free for movement of urgent freight for its own area.

Money Flowing In

Contributions of money have begun to flow in to various relief agencies even in advance of calls. Governor Weeks of Vermont was offered $10,000 for relief work by James L. Colgate of Old Bennington, Cortland Field Bishop of Lenox, Mass., cabled $5000 to the Becket relief fund, and several other gifts of $1000 were received in the Berkshire section of Massachusetts. The Boston Vermont Association sent $1000 to the Vermont capital in the hands of Harold B. Converse, New England Boy Scout executive. The Daughters of Vermont in Boston made one of the first donations, $500.

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union in Springfield, Mass., voted to offer their services free in rebuilding homes of individual owners in four towns of that district.

The New England Council has sent an engineer into western Massachusetts to advise in the rehabilitation of industries there, having been told by the chambers of commerce in the area that engineering aid will be of the greatest service. The council also is preparing to aid the Vermont section in any way possible. Vermont banks have been enabled to reopen by the dispatching of $400,000 to them in armored cars from Boston banks.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario—Kitchener: Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 15.
Windsor: Church Edifice, Giles Boulevard and Pelissier Street, 7:30 p. m., November 13.

UNITED STATES

District of Columbia—Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., November 15.
Florida—Jacksonville: Church Edifice, First and Laura Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 17 and 18.
Maryland—Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, University Parkway, west of Canterbury Road, 8:15 p. m., November 15.
Massachusetts—Attleboro: Columbia Theater, Bank Street, 8 p. m., November 13.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., November 14.
Chelsea: Church Edifice, Cary Avenue and Tudor Street, 8 p. m., November 17.
Fall River: Temple Hall, New Masonic Building, 3:30 p. m., November 13.
Salem: Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 8 p. m., November 15.
Sharon: Town Hall, 4 p. m., November 13.
New Jersey—Pitman: Broadway Theater, 3:30 p. m., November 13.
New York—Freeport: Fire Headquarters Hall, 8:15 p. m., November 18.
Lockport (Second Church): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 14.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., November 19.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 14. Radiocast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 14.
Rochester (Third Church): Lyceum Theater, 3:30 p. m., November 13.
North Carolina—Asheville: Masonic Temple, 80 Broadway, 8:15 p. m., November 17.
Charlotte: Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m., November 18.
Wilmington: November 17.
Winston-Salem: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 18.
Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., November 17.
Virginia—East Falls Church: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 17.
Norfolk: Norva Theater, 3:30 p. m., November 13.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Directors of International Harvester Company at a meeting Nov. 17 probably will declare the usual semiannual stock divdend of 2 per cent on common stock and the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50.

Exclusively CUSTOM-BUILT



Easily . . . Quickly and at Big Savings

The "Hi-Q Six" is one of the first receivers to offer service approaching perfection at low cost.

This set incorporates every modern constructional feature; it uses only the finest parts in the industry; and its circuit is the result of years of experiment by radio's leading parts manufacturers.

Experts agree that the "Hi-Q Six" establishes a totally new standard of reception. In selectivity, in sensitivity, and in perfect reproduction of all musical frequencies, this remarkable instrument achieves results that radio has been striving to attain for many years.

Complete parts cost only $95.80. Complete instructions enable you to put them together as thousands of others are doing. Or you can have your local Hammarlund-Roberts Radio - Trician CUSTOM-BUILD it for you. Send 25 cents for 48 page Constructional Manual or get copy from your dealer.

Associate Manufacturers

Samson Electric Co. — Benjamin Elec. Mfg. Co.
Hammarlund Mfg. Co. — Acme Wire Co. (Parvolt)
Sangamo Elec. Co. — International Resistance Co. (Durham Resistors)
Carter Radio Co. — Radiall Co. (Amperite)
Yaxley Mfg. Co. — Westinghouse Micarta
H. H. Eby Mfg. Co.

Hammarlund ROBERTS Hi-Q SIX
Hammarlund-Roberts, Inc.
1182 Broadway New York City

Sterling
'B' Socket Power Unit



$28.50 Complete with tube

STERLING model R-81 brings trouble-free, permanent "B" radio power from your light socket. Used with 4 to 8 tube sets, including power tube. Adjustment gives finest tone quality. Approved by Raytheon.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration
The Sterling Mfg. Company
Cleveland, Ohio

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

GREETING CARDS

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS IN BOX ASSORTMENTS
Make 100% profit on every sale. We have a magnificent box assortment containing 21 high-grade Christmas Greeting Cards and Folders, each with an envelope, steel-engraved, colored, panelled, and bordered. Sells for $1.00. Costs 50c. Write for particulars and free samples
WALTHAM ART PUBLISHERS
7 Water Street, Dept. 48, Boston, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located: R and H cars and bus to door.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—2, 3 and 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REPRESENTATIVES to sell exclusive line lingerie and sportswear direct to consumer; for those who can qualify we have splendid opportunity. WONDER-FIT, Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman desires position in Los Angeles, Calif., as housekeeper, manager apartment or hotel; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MARGARET A. ALDRICH, 830 S. Milton Ave., South Bend, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Morning hours, large, attractively furnished office. Inquire 33 West 42nd St. ELLEN JEFFREYS.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Small inn for exclusive people, best section of city, near golf club; six guests accommodated. MRS. HERBERT W. MARTIN, 80 Edgemont Road.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GUEST HOUSE
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Beautiful outlook over ocean, pleasant rooms; well-planned table, homelike, helpful atmosphere. 302 Eighth Ave. Tel. 162-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A HOME for those desiring rest and care (colored). LILLIAN B. GRAY, 12 Waumbeck St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Roxbury 2004.

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter Street, Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 31-4.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CROSBY UNDERWEAR representatives wanted in Butler, Beaver and any town near Pittsburgh. MRS. ALMA BROWN HERR, 323 Forest Ave., Ben Avon, Pa.

HOUSEWORK — Middle-aged white woman who desires good home in preference to high wages; Christian Scientist preferred. 6245 Homer St., Germantown, Philadelphia. Germantown 9866.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, auditor; wide experience; thoroughly trained in advanced accounting. Address W. SNYDER, Stonehurst Apartments 207, Upper Darby, Pa.

POSITION WANTED
by a man with executive and sales experience who does not feel he is engaged in his rightful work. Box N-272, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Finisher, expert worker, pleasant environment in exclusive ready-to-wear shop, state denomination and experience. Box W-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COMPANION or home position in home maintaining maid; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. HENRY T. ALLEN, 123 Bedford St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 5333-M.

COMPETENT young woman, educated, responsible, seeks whole or part time employment with person or firm appreciating co-operative service. Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, with four years' experience assistant to executive, manufacturing advertising and publicity, desires responsible position. Box C-40, The Christian Science Montior, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Fitter, first class, for exclusive ready-to-wear shop, state denomination and experience. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SOCIAL SECRETARY—Position wanted by business woman of executive ability and extensive experience. Box H-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN would like to stay with children evenings by the hour. New York City. Phone Bingham 2476-W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ASHLAND AGENCY, 303 5TH AVE., N. Y.
BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, clerks, refined types; applicants interviewed and classified; many good openings for boys. Telephone Ashland 9018.

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2626

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

HERBERT & BANCKER
COMMERCIAL AGENCY
48 E. 41st St., N. Y. C. Lexington 7533

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE
Office Positions for Men and Women
256 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rm. 1308 Barclay 3657

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City Telephone Worth 1315.

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2368.

SAMUEL PEACE, Inc.
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
154 Nassau Street, New York

HAIRDRESSING

DEAN'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Permanent and Marcel Waving; Hair Dressing in all its branches. 2826 West Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia. Appointments call Columbia 7246.

RESIDENTIAL HAIRDRESSER—Competent hairdresser, manicurist, haircutting. For appointments Tel. Hancock 7687. ANNE PACE, 121 Beacon Street, Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Philadelphia Main Line
Merion District, 5 min. to Narberth Sta. New House, five bedrooms, large lot
$13,500
OVERBROOK SECTION
CENTRAL PLANT HEAT
Detached new house, seven minutes to station, two baths, four bedrooms, breakfast room; garage; beautiful view. Well financed.
GEORGE B. TURNER
109 Cardiff Lane
Merion 1729-R Overbrook, Pa.

Exclusive Winchester (Mass.) Section
AMONGST $18,000 to $25,000 estates, most modern 7-room stucco house, tiled bath, large paneled living room in figured gumwood, beamed ceiling, French doors to hall, artistic dining room, fancy ceiling, gas kitchen, set range, lavatory and sleeping room down; 3 large chambers up; 2-car garage; 10,000-ft lot, well laid out in shrubbery; must see to appreciate; $12,000. MR. PRITCHARD, Tel. Mystic 0762-W.

FOR RENT OR SALE—On beautiful Sycamore Ave., Shrewsbury, N. J., old colonial house, 9 rooms, all improvements, furnished or unfurnished; barn and carriage sheds can be made into excellent stables with paddock for horses; Rumson Club and polo fields near by; Riding Academy; miles of dirt bridle paths accessible; bathing beaches within three miles. Box X-65, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

The greatest opportunity to invest in Real Estate in Bergen County, N. J., is now—for Acreage, Homes and Lots, consult
JOHN F. GOGER
187 Main Street
Fort Lee, N. J. Phone Fort Lee 208

FOR SALE—330 acres; one of the good dairy farms in northern New Jersey; rolling hills, permanent stream flows through middle; suitable for summer colony; state road; two staunch houses, electricity, large new barns, silo, tool houses, sheds for poultry, pigs; moneymaker; owner independent will retire; asking $20,000; easy terms; buildings alone worth more. Address SCHROEDER, 76 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey.

REST HOME
Four-story building, for sale, steam heated, electricity, gas, completely equipped, with 2½ acres splendid land; suitable for rest home; accommodates 30 people; immediate possession. Box N-270, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Webster Ave. Section—Eight-room colonial, 2 baths, hot-water heat, fireplace, bookcases, 3 open porches; plot 50x125; $14,750 quick sale. Phone Flushing 4122-R. Box P-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOME FINDING SERVICE
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE by owner, 5 acres full bearing oranges, modern 4-room house, chicken unit, 1000 chickens; income about $2000 net; particularly adapted for couple desiring to retire. F. C. CHASE, 450 S. Monroe, Riverside, California.

READING, PA.—Apartment house, central, up-to-date, almost new; store room; 8 apartments; double garage; good buy; will exchange; terms. E. S. WENRICH, 353 Penn St.

READING, PA.—For sale, 26 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price. Apply C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn Street.

READING, PA.—Good 6-room house, 235 Moss St.; very reasonable price to quick buyer. This is a good bargain. C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn St.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

NEWARK, N. J., 264 South Orange Avenue—For sale, business property, store and two five-room apartments, all improvements; building under lease; income $2160 yearly; asking price $20,000, cash $5000. MRS. MAY CRAWBUCK, 120 Central Ave., Madison, N. J.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS. — Beautiful apartment, walking distance of town. Call Regent 4060 for information between 6 and 7 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS—Seven-room, lovely apartment, two minutes from Beacon car. Call Regent 4060 for information.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3 rooms (unfurnished) in a Queen Anne style house in a restricted section, all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Times Square on B. M. T. Call Mansfield 8644.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 3-room apartment and bath, near Central Square; pleasant location; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. University 0565-R.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 807 North 41st St.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; third floor; convenient trolleys. Evergreen 6578.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR QUICK SALE—7-room furnished student apartment, Gainsboro St., Boston; all let; good business proposition; reasonable. Copley 5552-J.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, NEAR COPLEY SQUARE
For business or light housekeeping, comfortably furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Tel. 9 to 5, Kenmore 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — To rent, February and March, 1928, to Protestant Christians, one of Brookline's finest apartments, accommodating four adults; all appointments including silver, linen, etc.; best references exchanged; low rental. Box R-293, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave., 646 (91st St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, newly furnished. Apply Superintendent or call mornings Schuyler 5943.

TO LET ON FLORIDA WEST COAST
Large bungalow surrounded by airy screened piazzas; modern conveniences; garage; plenty of land extending to the shore of Lemon Bay; one mile out to the Gulf; ideal for sports; midway between Puntaborda and Sarasota on the Tamiami Trail. This property is privately owned and will be leased reasonably, but only to a reliable party. E. F. WELLINGTON, 52 Francis Street, Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 3338-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Large sunny room, twin beds, hot and cold water, also small room; near Christian Science church. 264 Newbury St. Back Bay 1221.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room, 1 or 2 business people; near Beacon Street; trolley and bus lines; references. Regent 5658-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 684 East 21st—Large comfortably furnished bedroom and living room, private bath; Newkirk express station B. M. T.; $12; Christian Scientist preferred. Buckminster 7488.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 199 De Kalb Avenue—Large pleasant room; hot and cold running water; private house; convenient to car lines and subways; gentlemen only.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 37 Wendell St.—Young woman having small apartment will rent room to another young woman; home privileges. Porter 4179-R.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractive outside room, three windows, all improvements; block from depot; terms reasonable. MRS. HART, 65 Harrison St.

NEW YORK CITY, 64 W. 93rd, Apt. 2-B—Attractively furnished, quiet, comfortable room; no other roomers; business woman, nurse; call evenings or Saturday and Sunday afternoons; convenient transportation; moderate rent. Riverside 3183. TEAL.

NEW YORK CITY, 334 W. 85th (Apt. 12½)—Well-furnished front room for business man or woman; no other roomers; all conveniences.

N. Y. C., 11 West 88th St.—Lovely warm winter room, single or double; business people; reasonable. Schuyler 4398. MANNING.

NEW YORK CITY—Will share two-room apartment with business woman, hotel service. Phone Endicott 2934. Apt. 107 (mornings).

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St., Apt. 51—Light front room, newly decorated; business woman; breakfast privilege.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St. (Apt. 66)—Bright, sunny rooms, furnished and unfurnished. Tel. Clarkson 8708.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4041 Walnut St.—Large room, two closets, instantaneous hot water, housekeeping; $7 week; meals optional.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Furnished room, modern improvements, first floor. H. W. DOANE, 9 Vancouver Street.

FURNITURE DEALERS

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY'S
New Building Installed
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq. Capitol 5039
BE SEATED

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables, Carbon Paper • Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

MOVING AND STORAGE

CUTTER TRUCKING CO.
Furniture moving, local and long distance. No load too small, no load too large. Lowest rates to any point. Call Highlands 4681, day or night.
261 DUDLEY STREET, DORCHESTER

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.
130 West 42nd Street, New York City
Wisconsin 1168

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ANTIQUE finish Gustav Stickley Bookcase with drawer; in perfect condition; value about $65; will sell for $20. Regent 4454-J, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

HARRIS ST. MOTOR LIVERY—Packard limousines for all occasions; established 1915. JAMES McCAFFERY, 31 Harris St., Brookline, Mass. Garage, Tel. Regent 2774. Residence, Tel. Aspinwall 3257.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' SCHOOL OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

REFERENCE BIBLES

MRS. ELIZABETH M. MACKINNON REPRESENTATIVE in Boston and vicinity for CROSS-REFERENCE Bible, will be pleased to call by appointment. Address 4 Brewster Terrace, Brookline, Mass., or Tel. Aspinwall 2168.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—For sale, successful going concern; well located; established 15 years; terms; owner leaving the city. Box L-259, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
924 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

DUNGAN, FRY & SPENCE
Furniture, Carpets and Office Equipment
2013-15-17-19 Atlantic Avenue
Phone Marine 2064

The "SQUARE DEAL" Store
KAUFMAN & WEINER
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Hardware—House Furnishings
"For the cool evenings: Electric, Gas and Oil Heaters." "Our new stock of guns and shells have just arrived."
MARINE 1698

For Appearance Sake!
Send it to
Dorraine Cleaners & Dyers
Office—39 S. So. Carolina Ave.
Plant—708 N. Indiana Ave.

ALGAR
1312 ATLANTIC AVENUE
DUNLAP HATS
STETSON HATS
Hickey-Freeman Clothing
A. M. & J. G. Herring Phone Marine 2399

La France Beauty Shop
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
20 South Virginia Atlantic City, N. J.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2 Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.41
FLORENCE	
11 Via Magenta	Tel. 23-406
PHILADELPHIA	
802 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9136
CHICAGO	
1458 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND	
1658 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
442 Book Bldg.	Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY	
705 Commerce Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
437 Van Nuys Bldg.	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
350 Skinner Bldg.	Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.	
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

DOVER

Lackawanna House
The Restaurant for the Whole Family
ALWAYS OPEN
11 South Morris St. Phone Dover 27[illegible]

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
14th and Washington Streets
Hoboken, New Jersey
Sound Principles
Courteous Service
Open YOUR Account With Us

The SMART SHOP
A. H. FLECHTNER
Ladies' Waists, Lingerie, Hosiery
DRESSES
918 Washington St. Hoboken 2631

C. H. GROSSMANN & SON
(Established 1898)
Hardware and House Furnishings
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
1224 Washington St. Phone Hoboken 321

Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey NOW
GEO. H. PRUTER
Prime Meats—Poultry—Provisions
1000 PARK AVE. 'Phone Hoboken 1144

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 9:00 p. m. Open Saturday 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

Cantilever Shoe for men and women
Also, for Children
Bennett's Bootery
411 Central Ave., near Thorne St.
Jersey City, N. J.

SCHNEIDERS
CUTTERS of the BETTER MEATS
JERSEY PORK
BEEF—VEAL—LAMB
Finest Quality Poultry
445 Central Avenue, Jersey City
Web. 4596

Old English Plum Pudding
Oh! So delicious. Direct from Somerset, England
Price $1.60
EDNA MARTIN SWAN CO.
242 Clinton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

WHEN RENTING
Insuring, Buying or Selling / CONSULT
Brunton Realty Co., Inc.
440 Bergen Ave. Phone Del. 9393

Ward's Beaut-E Shoppe
Permanent Waving, Marcelling and Hairdressing in all its branches.
School instruction, day and evening classes. Diplomas.
191 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Bergen 2636

Phone Bergen 559
Graydon Battery Service
Authorized Dealer for
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—
Fada Radio Sets
22 Bergen Ave. *Prest-o-Lite Batteries*

MONTCLAIR

Phone 4011 GROCERIES
718 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
THE HUB W. W. MYERS, Prop.
FREE DELIVERY LOW PRICES
FINE QUALITY
Vegtables and Fruits
Highest Endorsements
Make Inquiry

A. HENKE JEWELER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

Mt. Prospect Delicatessen
326 Mt. Prospect Ave.
Salads, Cold Cuts, and Fancy Groceries
Phone Branch Brook 2917

The Gingham Coffee Shop
27 ACADEMY ST., NEWARK, N. J.
Sandwiches—Waffles
Home Made Cake, Pie, Ice Cream
AFTERNOON TEA SPECIAL SUPPER
Open from 10 until 7

WILLIAM WINDLE WILLIAM WINDLE JR.
Telephone 3773 Terrace
W. & B.
Auto Radiator and Repair Co.
Incorporated
Expert Repairing on Automobile Radiators
33 Washington Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

The BROWNIE SHOPPE
"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"
You will appreciate the friendly atmosphere and the real home cooking.
"BROWNIES" PIES AND CAKES,
Made to Order.
Green Street, Opposite City Hall
Phone Mitchell 9374 Newark, N. J.

PHONE 0985 MULBERRY
SAMUEL R. CAIRNS
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
NOTARY PUBLIC
494 BROAD STREET

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

NEWARK (Continued)

Lighting B&A Fixtures
Bronze Art Fixture Co.
F. C. JAEGER, President
40 EAST PARK ST.
NEWARK, N. J.

ORANGE

First Class Bakery
Our Motto—Purity and Cleanliness
Our Pastries Are Delicious and Tempting—Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
CHAS. O. JACKISH, Prop.
77 Main Street, Orange Orange 2466

Phone Orange 1604
JULIUS BLOCH
The Men's Shop
228 MAIN STREET

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 7055 167 Main St., Orange

Sonnenschein Shoe Shop

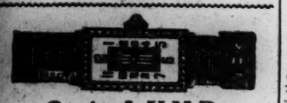
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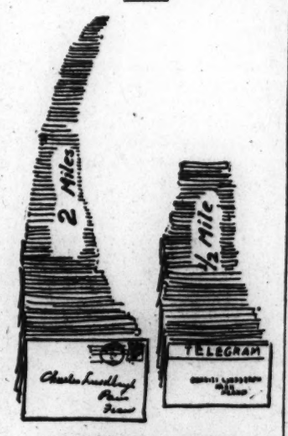
DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

The Old Violins

A Vienna violin maker of repute declares that neither secret design nor secret varnish, but fine workmanship, made the violins left by masters of the old Cremona working shops the treasures they are today. The variation of one-twentieth the thickness of a sheet of paper, he says, is enough to alter a violin's tone.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Things are getting to the point where a tropical film seems a fake unless it has a few marines in it.



LINDBERGH'S LETTERS

It is reported that 3,500,000 letters, 1,000,000 telegrams and 14,000 parcels reached Colonel Lindbergh during the month following his flight to Paris.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Lindbergh says he would like to drop entirely out of public view. Then he'll have to grow a long beard, give up aviation, and homestead a claim somewhere in the desert.

Plymouth

"Little Journeys to Homes of the Great" still seem to be the order of the day. Between 2500 and 3500 automobiles stopped at the Coolidge homestead in Plymouth, Vermont, during one Sunday.

The Pathfinder: The trouble of granting independence to colonies is that the small ones are too little to be cast adrift alone, and the large ones are too valuable.

Australia's Stock

Ninety-seven and a half per cent of the population of Australia is British stock.

The Monitor Reader

1. What unusual method did Turkey adopt in taking its last census?—*Editorial.*
2. How many years did George Arliss spend in learning his trade?—*Theatrical Page.*
3. What is the outstanding service Scottish Rite Masonry has rendered organized society?—*Masonic Survey.*
4. How should children be made to feel welcome? — *Educational Page.*
5. Where does the world's standard time originate? — *Odds and Ends.*
6. What seems to be the major industry of the United States?—*Mirror of the World's Opinion.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

GEN. SIR IAN HAMILTON: "The past is past, but the future is still in our hands. . . . But so long as decent, sensible, loyal nations like the Americans and the Japanese and the British cannot come to an agreement for a limitation of cruisers you are bound to go on training."

ANGUS WATSON: "To have suggested a few years ago that a business man was engaged in industry with any motive other than the making of money would have invited a charge of insincerity."

PROF. J. H. JONES: "The ultimate social test of efficiency in industry is the standard of living of the community and the provision which is made for the future through investment of capital."

LEWIS E. LAWES: "Capital punishment is a colossal failure."

A Thought for Today

GRATITUDE is a duty none can be excused from, because it is always at our own disposal.
—*Charron*

In Lighter Vein

Noiseless

In a new system of teaching pianoforte playing the beginner does not touch the instrument at all. We wish the idea every success.—*Punch.*


—Punch

Is there anything that cannot be taught through a correspondence college?

The Linguist

My friends looked at me pityingly as Hung Woo, the Chinese produce merchant, asked my order in his native tongue, but with an inscrutable Near-East-Side smile I shamed them when I calmly said:

"'Lo, John, me likee sloup veg-ble, clabbage, plawsley, cellaly, tiamatto, platotto, sling bean, sklosh, klon, ladish, clucumba, and slawbelly."—*New York Sun.*

An Impossibility

The new maid tapped gently on the door of her mistress' room.

"Pardon me, madam, but here is the letter you're expectin'."

"All right, Norah. Just slip it under the door."

"I can't, madam. It's on a tray."

As One to Another

First Theater Manager: "Hullo, how goes it?"

Second Theater Manager: "Oh, fine! All seats booked up. And you?"

F. T. M.: "Same as you."

S. T. M.: "Never mind. Things may improve."—*London Opinion.*

Left Over

Office Manager: "What! You overslept again this morning? Haven't you an alarm clock?"

Office Boy: "Well, you see, sir, there are eight in our house, and the alarm was only set for seven."

Another Singer

"How about a little return of favors for my efforts?" the wandering minstrel asked.

"Certainly," replied the apartment house dweller. "Where do you live?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

The Testing of the Dawes Plan

THAT the Dawes Plan would sooner or later be subjected to a definite test has been understood by political thinkers in America and Europe from the beginning; but the recent letter of Seymour Parker Gilbert, warning Germany that it must keep its budgetary expenditure within the strictest bounds in order to be able to meet its obligations abroad which will soon become seriously heavy, has brought the subject to the attention of the public.

It will be remembered that in 1923 there seemed to be a hopeless deadlock in Europe. Germany was both unwilling and unable, with the mark rushing downhill, to pay reparations; and France, which had counted upon these payments, in a moment of exasperation had occupied a portion of German territory—namely, the Ruhr—into which it had, according to some critics, no legal right to enter. It was at this time that the Dawes Plan was framed and accepted both by France and Germany. Nobody can dispute that it marked the beginning of better relations on the Continent. Germany's currency was restored by the help of foreign loans, and that country undertook to pay a reasonable amount annually to the Allies, including France. The Ruhr was evacuated, and, in the better atmosphere, the Locarno Pact was concluded, international understandings were realized, and the outlook for the world was vastly improved.

Thus, anything that seems to put the exceedingly useful instrument of the Dawes Plan out of action may well occasion earnest diplomatic and economic thinking. Happily, the Dawes Plan has served its temporary purpose, which was to remove immediate causes of friction. Whether it fulfills its more permanent purpose or not, its good results cannot be undone. Indeed, there were men on the Dawes Commission who openly admitted that the plan was chiefly meant to tide over a difficult period, and involved problems that would sooner or later have to come up for reconsideration.

Certainly it would be premature to suggest the breakdown of the Dawes Plan: it should, if possible, be made to work for many years to come. But it is the business of serious men to understand the difficulties that are becoming apparent. Germany is no longer a free agent. It cannot spend what it pleases at home. If it is extravagant, there is Mr. Gilbert ready to remind the Government that it has no right to jeopardize the credits of other countries by increasing its domestic expenditure. That is what Mr. Gilbert has just now quite properly done, but naturally his warning has caused an outcry against "interference."

It is not only necessary to raise the money in taxation—it is also necessary to transfer it to the creditor countries. Here is the crux of the matter. So far the outflow has been offset by the inflow of foreign capital—chiefly American capital—to Germany. But this inflow is itself a "danger." Germany is increasing its indebtedness instead of reducing it. When next year the "normal" payments under the Dawes Plan begin, and there is besides a huge commercial debt accumulated since the war, how are the funds to be found? And does the reparation debt take precedence over the other debts? If Germany cannot pay everybody, must it at least pay the allied creditors before turning its attention to American lenders?

It had been generally thought so until lately, but now the suggestion is made that American lenders are secured inasmuch as they have not loaned to the State, which has a first obligation toward the Allies, but to private enterprises and other bodies which have no such first obligation. There are juridic arguments on both sides, but, without discussing the priority of the respective rights, the vital question is whether Germany can indeed pay its debts under any head without shattering the stability of the mark again.

But more: there are wider implications in the mere possibility of a breakdown of the Dawes Plan. Since the creditor countries happen to be also debtor countries, since France takes from Germany and gives to England, and England takes from France and gives to America—this is a very schematic way of putting it, for there is a complicated criss-cross of credits and debits—it is obvious that if one link of the chain is snapped the whole problem of debits and credits is raised acutely. In a very special sense the United States is, therefore, interested in the smooth and uninterrupted working of the Dawes Plan.

The Bootleggers' Chief Allies

PRUDENCE would seem to demand the exercise of greater caution than is being observed by proprietors or lessors of buildings in which violations of the United States prohibition law are consciously permitted. Recent decisions of the higher courts have established the authority of federal agents, acting in pursuance of judicial order, to prevent, by padlock or by injunction, the continuance of nuisances which aid and abet violations of the law. These are specifically described as hotels, restaurants or dance halls where the sale of waters and ice and the use of tables and glasses are carried on to induce or encourage the indulgence in beverages in which the manufacture and traffic is prohibited by law.

It seems to be somewhat difficult for those who believe they have found an alliance with bootleggers to be momentarily profitable to realize that the beverages whose sale they are aiding and encouraging have been placed, so far as public sentiment and the law are concerned, in the category which includes drugs and narcotics which are universally regarded as harmful. Perhaps it is because of this that there has grown up, in some cities, what amounts almost to a trade rivalry among those seeking patronage of the kind. Space heretofore otherwise utilized is, it appears, being devoted to the use of customers who are not expected to spend money for food, but who are served with bottled waters and cracked ice, for which profitable prices are charged. Music is provided for the entertainment of all who care to listen.

What seems to be an increasing tendency along the line indicated is inexplainable in view of the more than tacit warning given by the courts in sustaining the action of Chicago enforcement officers in closing places in that city which had catered to trade of this character. That precedent, if followed, would lead to the padlocking, for fixed periods, of establishments similarly offending. One wonders that owners, among whom there must be many stockholders whose investments are in hotel and restaurant properties, care to take the risk involved. No doubt many of these whose holdings are being subjected to more than an imaginary hazard, and yet who look on complacently, would be among the first to applaud the action of courts and prosecutors in closing as nuisances premises where practices under no stricter inhibition are encouraged and abetted.

Russia's Changing Aspect

SO FREQUENTLY does the news from Russia conflict with the statements of observers who are unfettered by government restrictions that it is difficult to understand just what the state of affairs is in the Soviet Republic. It is not easy, for instance, to reconcile the reports of social and political disruption with the assertions of competent men that the vast state, stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, is slowly but surely emerging from the chaos into which it was thrown by the revolution of 1917. Yet in the main it will be found that on essential points most observers are of one opinion.

They agree that a measure of stability has been attained since 1921, when the New Economic Policy went into effect. They agree that the introduction of capitalistic methods has done much to rescue Russia from economic collapse. They are in accord on the failure of the Socialist system to solve the problems of unemployment and housing. And from the international standpoint, they are at one in declaring the ineffectiveness of the attempt to root Communism firmly in the soil of Europe and Asia—China affording the latest example of the defeat of the Bolshevist doctrine.

Ten years of Bolshevism still finds Russia in the midst of an economic struggle. Capital is needed to develop Russian industries and commerce. But the question is where to find it. Great Britain and the United States refuse to extend credits to a country which repudiated its debts. France balks at the proposal for financial aid which lacks sufficient guarantees. The internal Soviet loan now being launched may ease but not remove the burden.

Coupled with the financial difficulty there is disunity to contend with. The divided councils of the Communist Party threaten to react upon the rank and file, and to extend outside the industrial workers to the great mass of the peasants, of which Russia is so largely composed. Just how long 1,000,000 Communists will be able to maintain rule over 140,000,000 people it would be idle to hazard a guess. Bolshevism is firmly in the saddle. Yet it finds itself faced with the imperative need of making concessions to safeguard its position. Changes are in process in the social order, but many more, it is generally held, will be necessary before that order conforms to world standards, and before Russia is admitted to the comity of nations.

Vocational Guidance for Women

A NATION-WIDE survey of vocational guidance has been undertaken by the personnel research committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, which has called upon its 600 local clubs to provide information from their communities.

The survey follows a census of occupations which the federation has been making in cooperation with the University of Michigan and in which it already has listed about one-fourth of its 55,000 membership, according to their positions, training, salaries and experiences. Within the next two months the federation members hope to increase the number of replies for the census, and then attention will be turned to the best methods of making available the census tabulations so that individual business women and girls still in school may profit by the conclusions.

To this end the personnel committee is calling upon the local clubs to investigate what opportunities are afforded in their communities for vocational guidance and the supplying of vocational information to inquirers. The clubs are requested to learn the nature, size and volume of business of local placement agencies, the facilities for vocational counseling offered in the local schools, the vocational literature provided in the local libraries, and any other information which will guide the committee in making the census facts serve a useful purpose.

Occupational opportunities for women is a subject which has been engaging the attention of several organizations interested in the educational and vocational aspects of the situation, and the lack of authoritative information regarding the equipment, requirements and possibilities for advancement will cause many to await with interest the definite statements by women who are actually working in these various fields.

Aiming at Solidarity

THERE are two aspects of the coming Pan-American Congress, to be held at Havana, Cuba, that deserve more than cursory attention, namely, the importance of this gathering to the United States as one of the twenty-one republics directly concerned, and its possible effect on the American nations, collectively as well as individually.

Now, the fact that President Coolidge has charged Charles E. Hughes with the task of heading the American delegation to the Cuban capital is in itself evidence of the importance that the United States Government attaches to the coming event. And when Henry P. Fletcher is called from his ambassadorial post at Rome to be one of the other delegates because of his large experience with Latin-American affairs, here again is it apparent that the President views the congress in its widest possible aspect. Dwight W. Morrow will hardly have had time to settle down in Mexico City as the representative of this Government before he, also, will have to join the delegation at Havana. In passing it may be said that the presence there of James Brown Scott and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, will further strengthen a delegation that will have before it questions of the uttermost importance to the Western Hemisphere.

The intimation that President Coolidge may attend the congress in person has proved of such importance that the remarks of Dr. Joe Manual Cortina, Cuban delegate to the League of Nations, on his return from Geneva, throw a new light on the possible developments that may result from the Havana meeting. Dr. Cortina, who is president of the foreign affairs committee of the Cuban Senate, considers that the coming Pan-American Congress is likely to help usher in a period of political advancement and harmony among the nations of America.

Viewed in this light, then, the agenda of the Pan-American Congress takes on an even larger aspect than attaches to western world affairs, and opens up visions of ramifications not confined to the mere letter. There is little doubt that the Havana congress will show the American nations as aiming at solidarity and harmony this side of the Atlantic, but the very fact that Cuba lies at the door of the American continent, as it were, presages a reaching out in friendly co-operation to the nations eastward.

Certain it is that when such questions as commercial aviation, drawn up by the Inter-American Commission in Washington, as well as maritime affairs, come before the congress, no Pan-American idealism can possibly restrict discussion to the countries immediately concerned. Travel in the air and on the waters envisage a world-wide range, and even such subjects as intellectual co-operation through the exchange of professors and students, and Pan-American railway questions, and consular conventions, can hardly fail to carry a message to Europe.

Understanding and Peace

SOMETHING that has been done cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be called impossible of accomplishment. What one person has done, others can do; and if one person, single-handed, can accomplish a desired end, there is no question that the aggregations of persons called nations can accomplish the same end, on a proportionately larger scale. What is needed in the more extensive instance is a similar determination to do.

Men and nations are talking much about peace and brotherhood. Nations, as individuals, talk of that which occupies their thinking; and, sometimes, they talk most of that which they most deeply desire. The continuous expressions about peace and brotherhood indicate, therefore, that the world truly desires abiding peace. Occasionally, someone illustrates, in practical living and doing, how natural, how simple, how altogether easy of achievement are peace and brotherhood.

Such an illustration has been given by Mrs. F. B. Freyer of Washington. During a sojourn of several years in Peru, with her husband, Captain Freyer of the United States Navy, she gave so clear a proof of friendliness and helpfulness, of generosity and lovingkindness, worked out in practical ways, that recently the Peruvian Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, presented her with the Peruvian Order of the Sun, a distinguished recognition of her service to his country. Her work, in seeking out the history and the interests of the people, and in using her influence to better their conditions, has undoubtedly promoted understanding between the two countries.

The secret of her success lay in the fact that she took to the country she visited, not only an observant eye, but also an open heart. She truly desired to understand, and thus, inevitably, to love the people of a nation other than her own.

This simple desire to understand and to appreciate others, sincerely entertained either by individuals or nations, is an available means toward the end of peace, as powerful as it is beautiful. The fact that one receives out of any given situation that which he brings to it was long ago discerned by the wise man who said, "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

Random Ramblings

Following the apple growers' plan, every passenger train passing through Shelby, Ida., the day of the first annual potato show, stopped at the station long enough for a committee to serve the passengers a baked potato with butter. Wonder when the watermelon growers will adopt this scheme, or do they feel that the melon advertises itself sufficiently?

Those who have contended that there is no place for women in politics may be surprised to learn that seats were found for 122 of them in thirty-four American legislatures last year.

One of the candidates for Mayor of Detroit won his nomination without making a speech. That is one instance at least where silence proved practically to be golden.

Now a man has produced a luminous ball so that golf can be played at night. Will a "birdie" now become an "owl" and an "eagle" a "bat"?

How fleeting is newspaper fame! Who remembers the State Game Lodge and the Ver-sur-Mer of 1926—White Pine Camp and Teller, Alaska?

Making a duck board of the wet plank by nailing dry facts on it will make easier walking through the mud of misrepresentation.

You don't have to wait till the end of the year to make your New Year resolutions. You can make them right now.

Between the autumn exhibitions and the weather man, there has been a good supply of "fair weeks" this fall.

It seems about time a little light was being thrown on some of the presidential dark horses.

In friendship as in business, increasing the output usually increases the income.

A Canadian now proposes a bounty on beet sugar to beat sugar scarcity.

As autumn leaves begin the fall, so do they end it.

Stories, Plans and Pictures

WE LEFT the city very early in the morning; so early, in fact, that it seemed my head had scarcely touched the pillow before the summons came to get up.

However, there were others who must have risen earlier than ourselves, for at several of the street corners we passed young girls who held out toward us small cardboard boxes containing sandwiches. We smiled and shook our heads, for we had already decided where we would eat breakfast. About a hundred miles along the coast there is a little place where one may enjoy a meal in a manner that seems to us quite ideal.

A few hours later, on the same morning, we felt that the waiting had been well worth while. Beneath the shade of a large palm tree, with the sunlight playing on the white-washed walls of the patio, we enjoyed this first meal of the day as we never could have done out of a cardboard box or within the confines of commonplace surroundings. After all, in these days, what is a hundred miles before breakfast?

As we left, I noticed for the first time an old post standing on the sidewalk just outside the patio. "All that remains," someone volunteered, "of the old house that once stood here."

We lingered for a few moments to examine it more closely. One could still trace the delicate scrollwork that patterned its sides. The long, big-headed nails that studded, at regular intervals, the carefully rounded top, were handmade. I pictured to myself some early settler dreaming of his home in far-away Spain trying to carve into this piece of wood some remembrance of a previous environment.

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"Come along," someone called. The summons came from the driver's seat and the purring of the engine told me that his foot was already on the accelerator. "We must not forget," he said, "that we are three hundred miles or more from home."

As we went along the road the outline of the golden hills on either side grew more distinct. The soft haziness of the early morning gradually lifted and disclosed one beautiful peak after another. The sun slanted through the eucalyptus groves beside the road and turned the rags with which they clothe themselves into long strips of gold-colored ribbons. It was as if some fairy godmother had waved her wand and transformed these Cinderellas of the wayside into shining, golden princesses.

Soon we caught glimpses of the ocean and then all at once it came into full view. There it lay before us, in all its turquoise loveliness, with scarcely a ripple on its surface. "It must have looked just like this," I thought, "when Balboa named it the Pacific."

We had been driving in silence for some time when all at once my companion gave an exclamation. "I have an idea," he said. "Let's make up a story. I have thought of such a good plot."

My own thoughts had been wandering, so I had to recover myself quickly. I had been dreaming of my Spanish settler and already I had started to weave a story around that old gatepost. However, I tucked Spaniard and all away into one of the cubby-holes I reserve for such purpose and called myself to attention.

"Yes," I said, trying to show as much interest as possible in the circumstances. "Tell me about it."

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The plot, as it was disclosed, was so enticing that there was no need for me to make any pretense. I was genuinely interested. "Go on," I said, as my companion stopped short at the most exciting place.

"That's as far as it goes," he said. "I haven't worked out the rest. I thought we might collaborate." Then he added generously, "You may go on with it."

I had not anticipated this. I had even hoped to pull my Spaniard out of his temporary seclusion before the end of the journey.

"You can think up something as we go along," my companion continued, dashing my hopes still further. I breathed a sigh of resignation and gently closed the door of the cubby-hole.

"If it turned out to be a very good story, a really excellent story I mean," said its ambitious author, "we might get the children that shepherd dog they are always begging for."

"So we might." I was all enthusiasm now. I determined to forget my Spaniard. After all, this last was really a much better story.

In a few minutes I said, "I've thought of a name."

"What for?" came the question.

"For the man, of course," I replied. "The man we are writing the story about."

"Why don't we get the plot straightened out first?" my collaborator wished to know. "These minor details can be put in later."

"I cannot altogether agree with you there," I said. "In my opinion the principal character should have a name from the very beginning. It makes him stand out. In fact," I went on, "it gives him individuality." I discoursed at some length on the subject until I became aware that my companion was not paying the least attention. We were passing through an avenue planted with pepper trees. They were in full bloom, something we had neither of us ever seen before, and it would have been impossible to pass those scarlet blossoms by without some comment.

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After a time I tried to turn my attention to the story again, but there was so much to see on every side that I frequently found myself detouring on another line of thought.

I noticed a little girl playing by the roadside. She wore an orange-colored smock and in the distance she looked like a large golden poppy. As we drew nearer I saw that she had a little sleek brown head and I could not suppress a sigh of disappointment.

"Oh, dear," I said, "I do wish that her hair could have been golden, too."

"Make her hair golden if you wish," said my companion. "As I said before, these minor details seem to me of very slight importance compared with the main interest of the plot."

"I'm afraid I can't," I said, and then I laughed. "I wasn't thinking of the story. It was just a picture that I saw."

The day seemed full of pictures. Upon the slope of a hill, as we passed, we saw a large white bull. He stood as if immovable, his sides glistening in the sunlight like polished marble, his great head thrust out from his majestic shoulders. He looked like some strange creature of mythology placed there to mount guard over the blue waters of the Pacific.

We watched the mountains change from one soft pastel shade to another as the morning gave place to afternoon. Sometimes they loomed ahead of us like a wall across our path. We came through the last pass just as the evening shadows began to fall and then very soon a dark velvety curtain hid the rest of the pictures from view.

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A few more hours of travel and then all at once we found ourselves dipping down into a bed of stars which gradually turned into the lights of a big city. "We must be nearly home," I said sleepily and then I remembered. "We never finished the story," I said.

But when two little wide-awake pyjamaed figures ran out to greet us, something came close at their heels. It bore no resemblance to the shepherd dog of their dreams, in fact, it bore very little resemblance to any particular kind of dog. "He followed us home yesterday," both children hastened to explain, looking from one to the other of us to see how we regarded the matter.

"Nobody seems to know where he comes from," said one small boy.

"Please say we can keep him," said the other and then he added, "We thought of a name for him right away."

I could not help smiling. Somehow the remark seemed strangely reminiscent.

With three pairs of eyes gazing appealingly into ours for the least sign of approval, it was not easy to arrive at an unbiased decision. "I suppose I shall have to give him a bath," said the head of the family.

When the excitement had subsided and two little boys, to say nothing of a dog, had gone happily to bed, I remarked that the children seemed just as pleased with this queer little pup as they would have been had we brought them a shepherd dog. "Which only goes to prove," I said, "how futile it is to plan."

"Or plot," added the other collaborator. And this time we were entirely agreed.

G. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

English as She Should Be Spoke

"LET us now praise famous men. . . . Such as found our musical tunes and recited verses in writing." The latter part of that behest was obeyed recently at the university, where a meeting had been called to initiate a good English speech movement.

In Great Britain the leaven has been working for some years, taking form in sections devoted to the speaking art at the musical festivals and more latterly to debates where the Oxford accent has been called to the bar—or is it the bah?

For the nonce Canada does not need to struggle with that letter nor with the A or the H. But there can be no gainsaying that with an instrument as adaptable and as flexible to thought expression, enshrining a mighty literature, the inheritors of the English tongue on this continent have not shown themselves as sensitive to the cherishing of their heritage.

Articulation in some parts of Canada—Manitoba is not the chiefest sinner in this regard—seems to be a matter of gulping. Reading aloud in nine cases out of ten is a matter of between gasps for the reader and incomprehension for the auditor. . . .

Then as to vocabulary, most of us go on day after day proffering the same old coins of speech, the mint stamp long gone, here a G clipped off and there a T lost in transit. Sometimes it seems as though the only adventure left in speech was slang. Slang which has the quality of vitality in it passes into the blood stream of the language, but much of it wears its slovenly life out in nauseating repetition raggedly covering poverty of thought. There is as much "kick" in discovering and nicely fitting in the inevitable word. Indeed, the listening to such a speech apart from the thought conveyed is a pleasure as exquisite as it is rare.

Better speech leads directly to literature, for in that net the years have caught and made it fast. And it is not easy to compute what familiarity with the great minds of the race may mean and has meant in the building up of that race.

"Build up our speech," was the prayer of the old Greeks. Build up our speech is a noble resolve for Canada, a resolve, too, that trails clouds of glory, since speech strikes its roots far into the life sources of individual and national life.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The Prize Puzzle

THE experts at the Natural History Museum, it is announced, are faced with the task which will probably take ten years of piecing together the skeletons of twenty-five gigantic dinosaurs which it is estimated lived on the earth 30,000,000 years ago. Their task will be looked upon with envious eyes by the bulk of their fellow countrymen. For the puzzle passion is enduring. It began with the Limerick competition of a generation ago. The whole Nation spent sleepless nights in attempting to unearth rhymes to Cirencester and feverish days in devising appropriate denouements for young men who came from Nepal.

Jigsaw puzzles followed with the same devastating effect on human patience. Now it is cross-words, and whole libraries are being built up in order the more easily to discover their elusive secrets. But here is a new puzzle at our very doors with all the elements of an intriguing topicality about it. What could be more delightful than piecing together a dinosaur that was alive 30,000,000 years ago? It would require a certain intelligence for a working knowledge of zoology would obviously be helpful. It would present a more than usually baffling problem. For it is said that 400 packing cases have been requisitioned to convey the 2000 huge pieces of bone, each of which has to be identified and allotted to its appropriate dinosaur. It is a problem, moreover, the solution of which has no very great practical value.

Obviously, here are all the elements of a popular competition. The museum authorities by opening their researches to a more catholic body of workers, would be conferring a considerable boon on the public. They might even be assisting materially, through the medium of the entertainment tax, the desperate task of balancing subsequent budgets.—*London Daily News.*

The Illustrious Obscure

THE extension of the "Tube" railway offers to somebody the chance of an anonymous glory. This railway is at present, we are told, without a name, though the best underground intellects have been racked in vain to find one. It is tolerably certain that some humble traveler, carrying his little black bag and his umbrella, will be suddenly inspired; he will give it a name so felicitous that in less than no time it will become a household word; yet he himself will certainly remain unknown, as inglorious as if he had been mute. He may even scarcely realize himself the wonderful thing that he has done.

It is ever thus with the really great inventors. Who first thought of "Tube"? Nobody knows. Who was the first, greatly daring, to cut off the "tele" and leave us with the odious, vulgar, but undeniably useful "phone"? "His name shall be lost evermo'." There is, of course, some luck in these matters. Memory goes affectionately back to a certain clerk in the Temple who, when the telephone was first installed in Chambers, used to announce with all the dignity of a ducal butler, "Messrs. So-and-so on the pipe, sir." It is true that he had mistaken the nature of the new instrument, but that need have been no impediment. Given one turn of Fortune's capricious wheel, we might all have been calling the telephone the pipe at this moment, and he would have blushed unseen, an anonymous benefactor of his native tongue.—*The* (London) *Times.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Co-operation Appreciated

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am very grateful to the MONITOR for devoting so much space to a consideration of the last annual report of the general manager of this organization.

I assure you that the officers and staff deeply appreciate the splendid co-operation your newspaper has given our work.

Very truly yours,
O. L. STONE, General Manager,
Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass.

He Must Have Gone to "Blorenge"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue I notice an offering is made wherein a rhyme for "orange" is found, but the authenticity of Blorange, as probably a river, is doubted. The Encyclopedia Britannica reveals Blorenge (spelled with an "e") as being a small mountain located in Monmouthshire, England.

So our contributor's solution is correct, if she cares to have her Rajah travel to England instead of the Orient.

(Miss) H. C. METZENDORF.

Rochester, N. Y.